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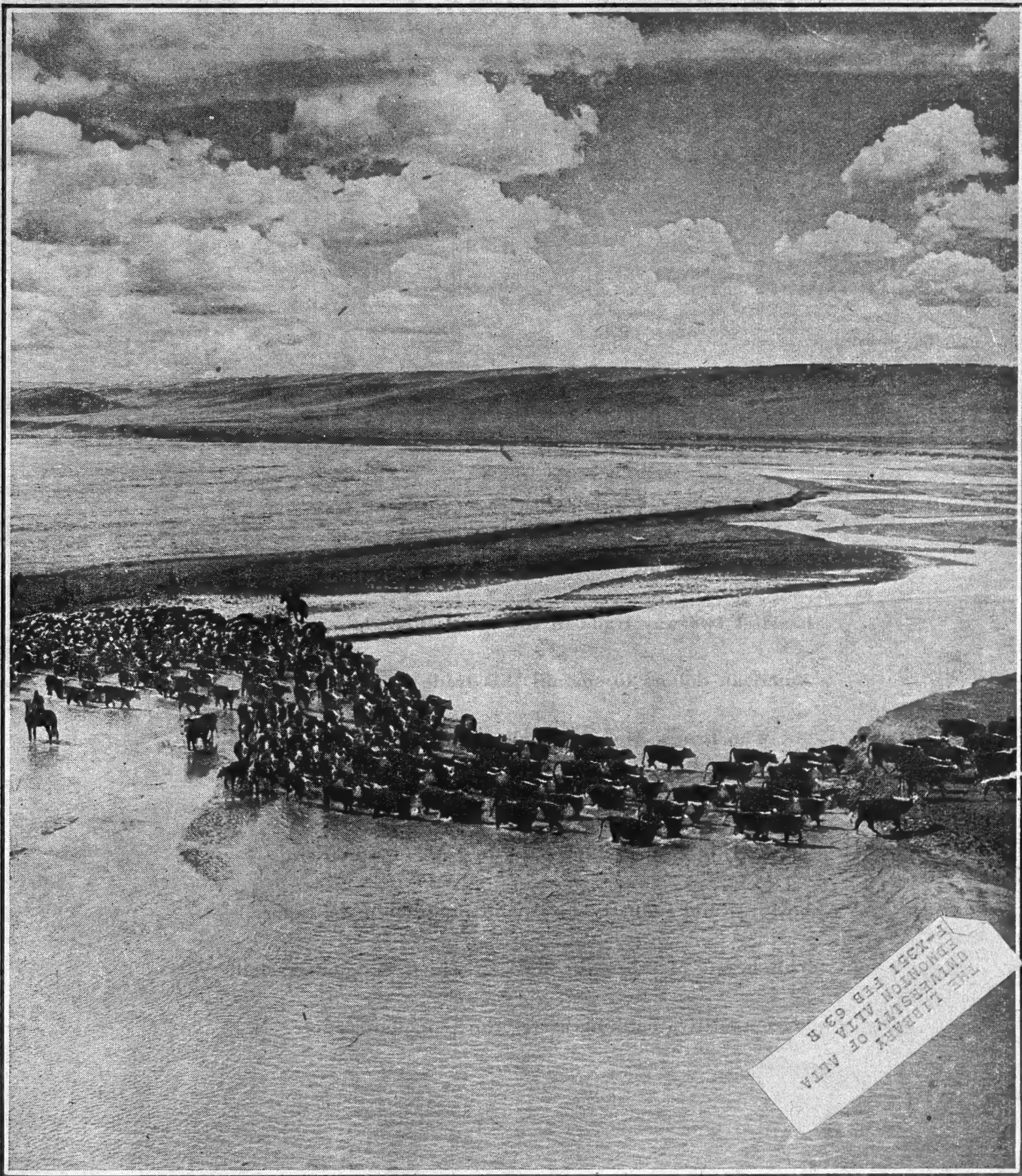
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Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XLIV
NUMBER 11

CALGARY, ALBERTA
NOVEMBER, 1948



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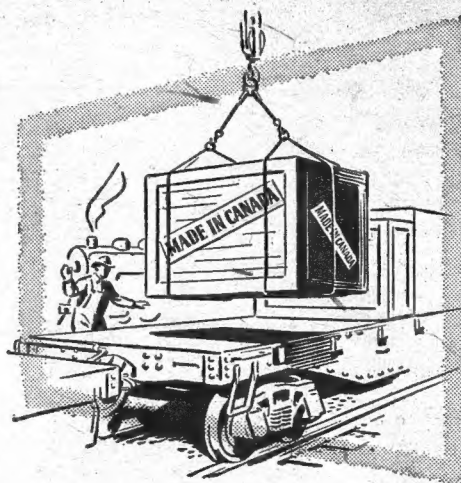
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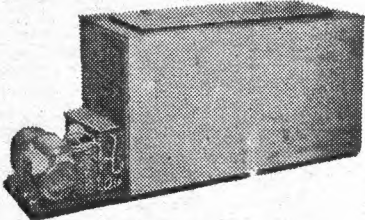
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Co-operation Asked In Farm Census

DURING the last week of November farmers throughout Canada will again be receiving the annual December questionnaire concerning live stock, poultry, farm labor and acreages on their own farms. The questionnaire is being sent out by the Agricultural Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the provincial Departments of Agriculture. The answers given by farmers to the questions on the farms will provide the basis for estimating the numbers of live stock and poultry in Canada at December 1, 1948, together with marketings and farm kill of live stock during the last six months. Estimates of farm labor and acreages seeded and harvested will also be obtained from the returns received.

The success of the survey and the accuracy of the agricultural statistics published by the Bureau and the several provincial Departments of Agriculture depend on the co-operation of farmers in filling out and returning the questionnaires.

Our Cover This Month

The picture of the cattle drive across the Milk River, Alberta, was supplied by the National Film Board.

Through the courtesy of the Manitoba Co-operator we have secured a number of pictures of prairie scenes which are distributed throughout the pages of this issue.

Farm and Ranch Review

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CALGARY, NOVEMBER, 1948JAMES H. GRAY, Editor
MARTHA OLSON, Home EditorP. PETERSON,
Advertising Manager
EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES
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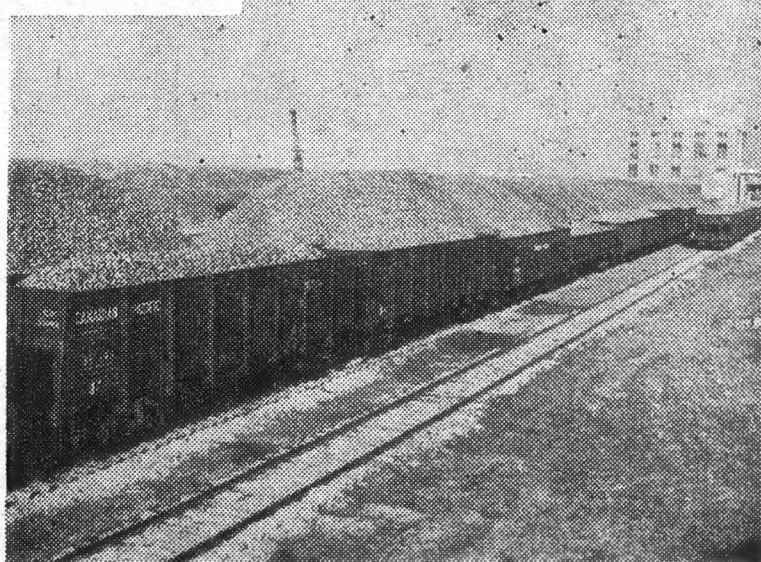
W. H. PEIRCE, Representative

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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Premier Drew Succeeds Mr. Bracken. As the Tories Jilt the West

THE real meaning of the election of Mr. George Drew to lead the Conservative party is this: it marks the end of a fruitless flirtation with the West and the party will now turn its eyes eastward in its drive for power.

The Canadian real-politic is simple. Both major parties have blocs of seats that they count on — the Conservatives are strong in Ontario and the Liberals strong in Quebec. Power lies with the party that achieves greatest success in rounding up strength in the Maritimes and the West. Mr. Bracken was chosen as leader because it was felt that he could deliver the West. He failed. And if Mr. Bracken could not win the West, was the West worth trying to win? That was the question that the Conservative party had to answer. It decided in the negative.

Inside the party, there is a strong body of opinion that feels that Mr. Drew, with the help of Mr. Duplessis, can break the Liberal party in Quebec, gain enough seats there to defeat the Liberals and form the next government.

Such an alliance would at least bring some logic into Canadian politics. The community of interest, economically, of Ontario and Quebec is large. Because of our long record of fiscal folly, the wealth of Canada is channeled into the industrial wedge along the St. Lawrence and the lower lakes. Their position is comparable to milkers sitting on both sides of the cow. The Canadian cow is fed in the West, is milked in Central Canada and hangs its tail over the Maritimes.

But will this alliance of the super patriots of Ontario and the super nationalist-isolationists of Quebec spell victory for Drew? Premier Duplessis of Quebec has stayed in power by continually fanning Quebec hatred and prejudice against Ottawa. In Quebec he is cock of a very big walk. People who talk glibly of a Drew-Duplessis alliance seldom notice one fact: What is there in such an alliance for Duplessis? Patronage and power? He had more than enough of both in Quebec. In such an alliance, he would be in part responsible to his electorate for national policies. He would give up his greatest political asset, his never ceasing feud with Ottawa.

The alternative to an open alliance would be, of course, the same thing under the table. Mr. Duplessis could do nothing in the open, throw his organization to the Conservatives or Independents who would emerge from the political woodwork. Then he could continue to fulminate against Ottawa in public and privately have a hand in national affairs.

Not a very edifying prospect for Canada it is? Of course it is not the kind of prospect the Conservative party will talk much about. Its emphasis will be on the programme, which is hardly worth mentioning. Taken at its word, the party on gaining power will restore responsible government to Parliament. It will at-

tempt to curb the power of the civil service and reduce the size of the bureaucracy to more wieldy size. It will also reduce taxes and at the same time promises great increases in expenditures.

It may well be that this latest Conservative gambit will succeed and the Tories will form the next Government. What then should the position be of the people of the West? Should we clamber onto the Drew-Duplessis band-wagon and attempt to gather some crumbs? Or should we look farther ahead? For our part, we can only repeat what we said two months ago after the Liberal convention. We believe that the future of the West lies in the Liberal party. Today that party is too largely dominated by high-protectionist Tories, lost sheep from the Conservative fold. A defeat in the next election might well get rid of this element. And if, as the eastern pendulum swings to the Tories, the West swings back to the Liberals, the West would once again become the dominant voice in the Liberal party. The West would be able to use its influence and its strength in rejuvenating the

party, in formulating policies and principles which would again appeal to all the Canadian people when the Drew-Duplessis alliance goes the way of all such affairs.

Unlike either Social Credit or the C.C.F., the Liberal party is the only alternative to the Conservative party with any chance whatever of achieving power. The people of the West have paid grievously for dividing their representation at Ottawa among splinter groups. A C.C.F. bloc from Saskatchewan and a Social Credit bloc from Alberta form indigestible segments in the House of Commons. They have no influence whatever on national policy in the House of Commons. Their speeches are made to row upon row of empty seats on both sides of the House.

Nor is that all. The real power of the private member of Parliament is exercised in caucus if at all. With the whole prairie sending only a corporal's guard of Liberals or Conservatives into the party caucuses is it any wonder that policies inimical to our interests are adopted? We have been politically childish, politically stupid, politically short-sighted in the West for a generation. We have followed will-o'-the-wisps and rabbit tracks all over the political map. We have paid grievously for our folly, but the solution to our problem is surely in our own hands.

★

It's Time The Farm Wives Revolted Against Sub-Marginal Homes

THIS editorial is being written to make you mad, if you are one of the majority of western farmers who are far too content to live sub-marginal lives in sub-marginal houses. We think it is time you stopped taking better care of your livestock than you do of your families. We think it is time the farm women of the West asserted themselves and demanded that a good share of the profit from this year's operation went into the improvement of their home.

Dean Sinclair of the Alberta College of Agriculture recently made a survey of one of the most modern farm districts in the province. He ran a census on the condition of 202 farm homes between Red Deer and Wetaskiwin. Here are some of the things he discovered.

Eighty per cent of the farmers owned cars.

The condition of 52 per cent of the farm homes was only fair; 18 per cent were poor and 30 per cent were good.

Only 15 per cent had electric lighting, 60 per cent had mantel lamps and 15 per cent still depended on coal oil.

Seventy per cent of the farms had no furnace, 90 per cent did not have running water and 85 per cent had no bathroom.

Sixty per cent of the farms did not even have a kitchen sink and 93 per cent lacked flush toilets.

The Stettler Independent, commenting on Dean Sinclair's survey, pointed out that several explanations might be offered for the woebegone standard of life

in one of the best areas. There were long periods when the farmers could not afford to make improvements. Manufacturers have neglected to devise systems of plumbing and heating and electrification that could be sold reasonably and installed easily. And the farmers themselves have concentrated on buying machines to reduce their own labor in the fields while ignoring the needs of their wives.

True, the manufacturers, or at least too many of them, have been asleep at the switch. Certainly far too much of their selling has been devoted to city dwellers. Certainly the cost of installing plumbing, heating and electrical systems has run into a lot of money.

Well, what of it? Money's no good till you spend it.

It's time the farm women took a firm hand in the spending, and stopped accepting flimsy excuses why this year is not a "good" year to get that long wanted electric plant, bathtub and inside plumbing system. This is a "good" year. It is a perfect year for the farm families of the West to start enjoying the decencies of life that their efforts have earned for them.

★

The Mirage Of U.S. Wheat Prices

ALL right, let's talk about the law of supply and demand, and the futures market, and the British contracts. The Line Elevators Association has asked for a Royal Commission to investigate the loss allegedly suffered by Canadian farmers as

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

(Editorials Continued)

a result of the British contracts. No royal commission is needed to completely destroy the case so laboriously built on myth and exaggeration by the Grain Exchange. It is done by the simple statement of facts, like this:

The so-called world wheat price is the price set by the Chicago futures market. It is set by supply, demand, and the gambling on margin by a horde of speculators. Through the operation of the Canadian Wheat Board, 350,000,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed yearly without the futures market. In its selling of Canadian wheat abroad, it has been aided by the fact that Canadian funds have been made available to Britain in the form of loans. Without these loans, the British could not have bought our wheat.

Let us suppose, in Britain's last currency crises, that she had stopped buying our wheat. Theoretically we could have disposed of the 140,000,000 bushels on the Chicago futures market.

What would have been the effect of this huge sale on the Chicago wheat price?

Nor is that all. To complete the sale it is necessary to deliver wheat, in store in Chicago elevators. With Chicago terminals plugged with American wheat, how could we have delivered the wheat against the futures contract?

The significant fact about the Chicago price is that it has not been subject to the full pressure of the law of supply. If we had flooded our wheat into the United States, the price we got would have been much lower, lower probably than the British contract price. We can well imagine the screams of protest that would have come from American farmers and the American government. In the end such shipments might have seriously impaired our whole trade position with the United States.

All these calculations about the farmers' losses are sheer fantasy. They are comparable to a situation like this: A pre-Christmas blizzard blocks the roads to market. A farmer hears over the radio that Christmas turkeys sold in town for \$1 a pound. He ruefully calculated what he would have got for his 100 turkeys if it hadn't been for the blizzard. But if it had not been for the blizzard, which blocked off supply, the \$1 a pound price would never have happened.

As far as Canadian producers are concerned, the American wheat price was and remains a mirage. It would melt into thin air the moment they tried to reach for it.

★

The "Have-Not" Areas Of The Prairies

IN a recent issue of *Maclean's Magazine* Professor A. R. M. Lower has come up with the idea that Canada needs more provinces, about twice as many. We are not prepared at the moment to argue with him or against him. But his article does serve to call our attention to the fact that there is a lot to be desired in the political organization of the prairie provinces.

Far too many sections of the prairie provinces can argue, with considerable force, that they are foresaken and forgotten by the provincial governments. Fort William and Port Arthur have threatened several times to secede from Ontario and join Manitoba, if they could find a way of doing so.

In Northern Manitoba, the people of Flin Flon practically had to stage a revolution in order to get a highway link with the outside world. The corner sections of Saskatchewan feel that Regina ignores them. In Alberta, the populous southern half has been agitating for years for a University. Distance keeps many hundreds of young people from obtaining a higher education.

What these provinces need, and need badly, is an intelligent program of development of capital assets on a regional basis. General hospitals are fine in Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton. But we need regional hospitals to serve the needs of the people of the Peace River, the north and the south.

Of all the prairie provinces, Alberta is in the most fortunate position to proceed with just such a regional development of hospitals and colleges. Alberta for example ought to have an irrigation college

in the south where modern methods would be taught. Within a very short time, the Government could finance a whole capital program out of its income from oil royalties.

Oil is a capital asset. The essence of sound financing, even of common sense, is to invest payments for capital assets in other assets, such as hospitals, universities, highways and roads.

Premier Manning's proposal to use oil royalties to finance social services will have a certain specious appeal to hard-pressed municipalities. But British Columbia thought it would be a good idea, years ago, to live off its precious timber. Today it is realizing its mistake. It is thoroughly alarmed at the depletion of its forests for how does B.C. live when its forests are gone?

Premier Manning's plan will land Alberta in the same fix when its oil is gone. The alternative is to build capital assets that will endure long after Alberta's income from oil declines and disappears. A better way must be found for paying for social services, a way, incidentally which will keep demands within reasonable bounds.

Certainly such a program as we suggest would serve to unite all sections of all the provinces into cohesive, amicable units. It would nip in the bud any secessionist sentiment that is bound to develop if the present drift continues. In a sense, our provinces are on trial. They have got to demonstrate that they are capable of administering the vast areas under their jurisdiction or the people will start investigating alternatives.

Royal Commission On Transportation

THE Government has announced at last that it is going to appoint a royal commission to examine the Canadian transportation system outside the field of freight rates. This, at first glance, seems tantamount to an examination of an omelet outside the eggs. Actually it is not that bad and in the long run this may turn out to be the best way of handling the problem.

The terms of reference are not yet announced, and much will depend upon the breadth of scope given the commission. Given wide enough jurisdiction, the commission can do a most useful service to this country. While it will not be concerned with rates as such, it can and should be concerned with the effect of rates upon regions, upon economic development and on living standards. It will not be the commission's task to go over the railway freight tariffs item by item and rewrite the rates. But it will be within its province to have rates used as illustrations of the problems affecting the West.

And certainly it will be part of the Commission's task to examine the railway system in the light of history, to separate the mileage built for political purposes from that built primarily to haul goods and passengers. Most surely the commission should be empowered to investigate the incidence of burden of payment for the political links. This burden now rests on the people of the West and the Maritimes.

If this Royal Commission were to recommend to Canada some principle on which the cost of the political mileage could be charged to the nation as a whole, our major disability in the West would be removed.

Then, aside from rates as such, there is the impact of high rates upon small secondary industry in the West. Through discriminatory rates, our struggling little enterprises are restricted to pocket-sized markets of sparse population. In many cases, goods manufactured in Ontario and Quebec can be shipped into Western Canada for less than the rates charged our local industries for short hauls. Prohibitive rates on goods going east effectively bar western enterprise from eastern markets, retard the development of the West.

All these matters and more can be properly considered by the commission.

Our hope is that the three prairie provinces at least will get together and, insofar as it is possible, present a single case. This will carry great weight with any commission. Then, if there are special or sectional questions on which unanimity is not possible, these can be presented separately.

This suggestion is not without its defects. Care must be exercised in the presentation and rebuttal of the "outside" cases lest the heat engendered over a relatively minor issue destroy the unity of the main case.

The West may not have got what it wanted in this Royal Commission. But it will be given an opportunity to establish certain principles in regard to our railways. If it succeeds, the dividends will be rich indeed for the people of Western Canada.

The Wheat Pool Anniversary Is An Ideal Triumphant

Twenty-five years ago, the pool idea swept across the West like a prairie fire. It has never been extinguished, and it never will be.

By JAMES H. GRAY

TO those now aging farmers who were in it from the beginning, it will seem as only yesterday when Aaron Sapiro was stumping the prairies and "Wheat Pool" was on everyone's tongue. Yet to the younger generation of farmers just now getting started all that was long ago and far away. The "Pools" and the "Co-ops" are so much a part of prairie life, today, that it may be difficult for many to imagine life without them. They are taken for granted, like the railways and the roads, like the cities and the towns. Like, almost, the sun and the moon and the wind and the rain.

So they take the "Pools" and "Co-ops" for granted; and they overlook the fact that these great organizations today are the product of western farmers, are in fact monuments to the efforts of Western Farmers to survive in a land that seemed intent upon driving them out. They are monuments, as well to all the Woods, the McPhails, the Bredts, the Burnells and all the other steadfast unselfish men who gave their lives to the Prairie agrarian movements.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Saskatchewan and Manitoba will celebrate their anniversaries next year. It is well that the Alberta Pool should commemorate its 25th milestone. It marks a great stride in the march of Western farmers toward stability and prosperity.

The Pools today are more than organizations of farmers. They represent, in essence, the triumph of an idea backed by indomitable courage. The idea was planted by Wood, Sapiro and the rest in 1923. But the soil had been prepared for it years and years before. It was harrowed and cultivated and fertilized by the endless struggle of pioneer farmers for simple justice. Struggles against the railways, struggles for honest grading, struggles for bridging the awful gap between the price paid producers on the farm and the price charged consumers for bread. Above all, there was the eternal striving for some kind of stability in prices; for the idea that a farmer should have some idea of what his crop would bring when he put in his seed.

Violent fluctuations of the futures

markets made nervous as well as financial wrecks of the pioneers. When frost and hail and drouth ruined the crop and the producers had nothing to sell, prices skyrocketed. When they got a crop, and had something to sell, prices dropped to ruinous levels. Came the First World War and the first Wheat Board and for the first time in history Western farmers tasted stability. They liked it. When the Board was liquidated, prices dropped from a high of \$2.85 to 83 cents a bushel.

The demand for a system of marketing through a producers' board was born and it never subsided. In 1923 the first Pool was organized. Despite floods of propaganda, the Pools prospered until 1929 when the Wall Street crash and the world depression brought them to the brink of ruin.

In 1929 and 1930 the Western Pools sustained more than \$24,000,000 in losses through their efforts to protect the producers as prices dropped to the lowest point in history. To make good these losses, they borrowed heavily from the provinces and have repaid their loans with interest.

Today, at their silver anniversary, the Western Pools are stronger and sounder than ever. And it must give great satisfaction to the leaders of all the pools that their idea, the idea of a marketing system that gives stable price returns to the producers, is more generally accepted today than ever before.

Nor is that all. They have lived to see the heresies that they were preaching in 1923 and 1930 accepted by governments the world over. The idea that the nation itself should carry part of the risk implicit in food production is taken for granted today. It is reflected in the floor price system in the United States and Canada.

No man serves his country better than he who produces food for a hungry world. Yet it was taken for granted, for whole generations, that when the producers were successful in their job they should be repaid with ruinous prices. The farmers of the Canadian prairies challenged that concept. They demanded a better system, something more equitable and more honest. In the end, they got it. It is my profound conviction that they have got it for keeps.

Effect of Legumes on Crop Yield Clearly Shown in University Plots

THE effect of alfalfa or sweet clover crops on the productivity of the land is sharply illustrated in experiments carried on by the field husbandry department, University of Saskatchewan.

Thatcher wheat grown on land that had produced alfalfa in previous years yielded 40.4 bushels per acre at the university farm, while that grown on land which had been summerfallowed and sown only to wheat and oats for the past 20 years yielded only 18.2 bushels per acre.

The same wheat yielded 38.6 bushels per acre on land which had raised sweet clover several years previously.

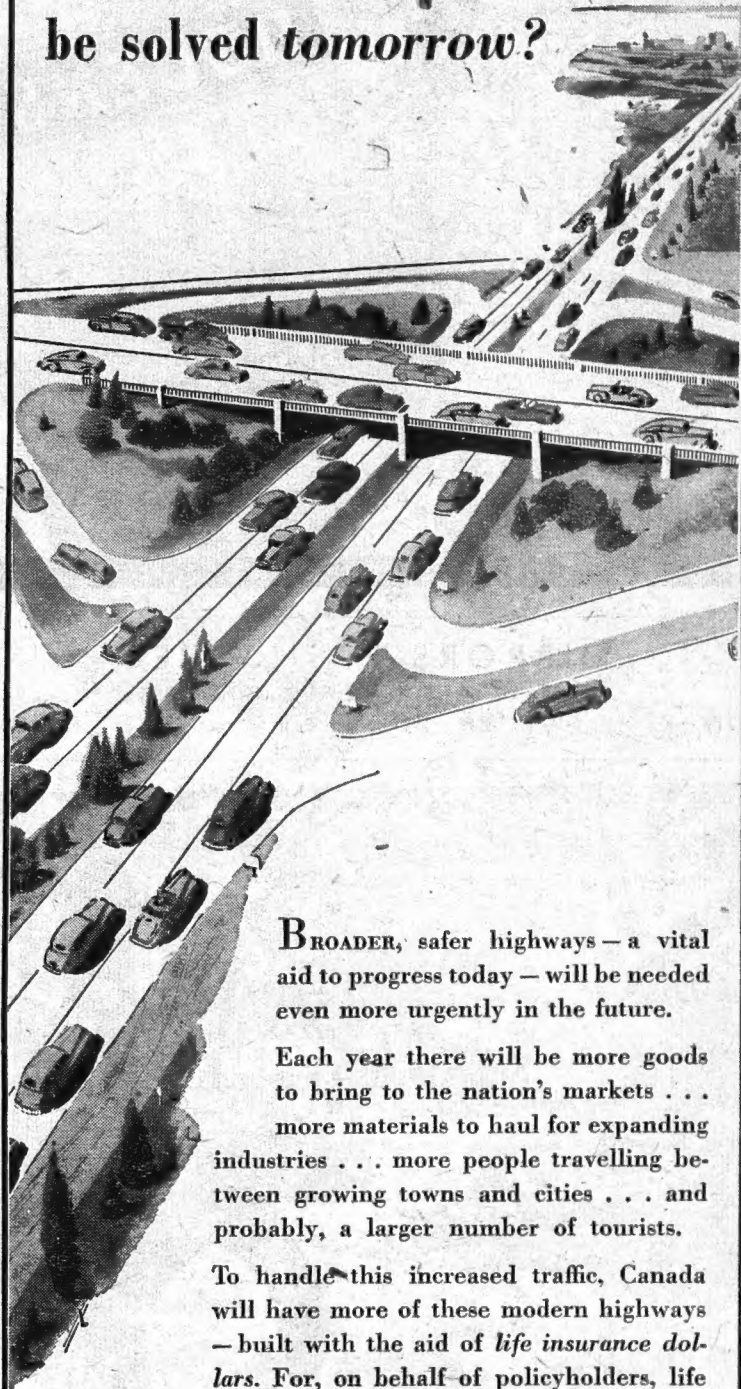
Contrast between crops grown on land which had been sown to alfalfa or sweet clover and land which had not was not especially sharp this year, probably due to the peculiar sea-

son, Manley Champlin, senior professor of field husbandry at the university, declared.

Records taken at the university over a long period of years, however, show very definite gains are obtained by giving attention to planning for the future of the soil by the planting of such crops as alfalfa or sweet clover. Conservation of humus, the black top layer of the soil, is absolutely necessary if the best yields are to be obtained, Prof. Champlin declared.

The alfalfa and sweet clover send their roots into the soil for a depth of three or four feet or more and branch out freely, he explained. In addition they co-operate with bacteria that live in little nodules on their fine roots to convert nitrogen and oxygen into soluble nitrates or plant food.

How will traffic problems be solved tomorrow?



BROADER, safer highways — a vital aid to progress today — will be needed even more urgently in the future.

Each year there will be more goods to bring to the nation's markets . . . more materials to haul for expanding industries . . . more people travelling between growing towns and cities . . . and probably, a larger number of tourists.

To handle this increased traffic, Canada will have more of these modern highways — built with the aid of *life insurance dollars*. For, on behalf of policyholders, life insurance companies invest large sums in provincial bonds which finance new road construction.

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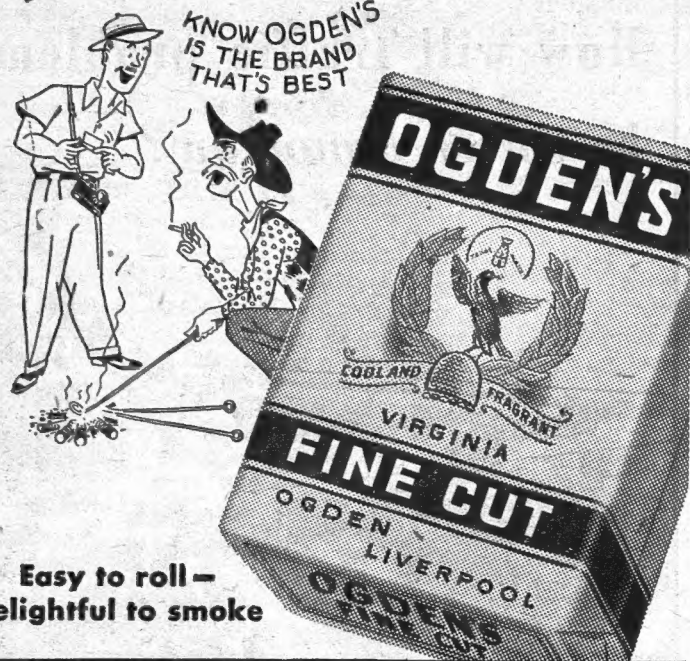
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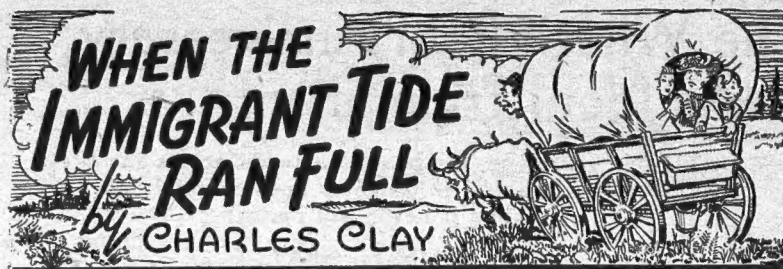


WINTER

TREES TO CUT and haul from the wood lot . . . loads to take over snowy roads to town . . . chores to do about the barn . . . cosy evenings by the stove.

Time now to make long plans for next spring and summer . . . to take stock and get finances shipshape. When you're in town, call on our local branch manager for a chat. You will find him always ready to discuss loans for any useful purpose, his advice helpful. Ask him for a copy of the new edition of our Farmers' Account Book . . . a practical means of keeping record of all farm operations.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



"FAITHER, faither, Donal's a-swal-lowin' th' rope. Come quick t' save it!"

Ten-year-old Jock rushed around the barn and screamed down the rows of 'tates the elder MacPherson was turning up from the brown prairie sod. A bountiful harvest of tan-jacketed tubers lay drying in the mellow autumn sunshine.

Tall, spare, red-headed MacPherson straightened from his work.

"Eh, what's 'at, lad? Speak up sae a mon can hear!" He cupped hand to ear.

"'Tis hungry Donal' again. But 'tis th' rope 'stead o' th' shirt this time!" screamed young Jock.

With an oath-Sandy MacPherson dropped his digging fork and rushed towards his son. Together they thumped around the sod barn and headed for the log lean-to-shed off the kitchen. From the open door of the shed jutted the fat red stern of a huge ox. His tail was swishing contentedly.

Indeed, it was Donald, and in trouble again. What an appetite the stupid beast had, thought MacPherson, as he galloped across the stretch of prairie grass that separated barn and house. If it wasn't the family wash he was chewing right off the line, or a shirt thoughtlessly left hanging from a fence pole, it was something else. But never before had his precious rope—the only one for ten miles, and essential for hauling logs out of the bush—been the object of Donald's curious appetite.

With a shout MacPherson reached the placid stern of Donald and brought his fish down with a mighty thump on that happy ox's behind.

"Come out, ye great lout! Leave my rope be!"

Pioneering on the Canadian prairies sixty years ago was not without its tragedies, minor and major. But this was a minor one: MacPherson recovered his rope, as good as new—well, almost!

Many living Canadians can clearly recall when Canada's immigration gates were wide open, and a vast tide of humanity flowed through them and rolled across this Dominion. Those hopeful citizens came not by ships of the sky but by ships of the sea, facing all manner of hardships cheerfully. They landed at Halifax, Saint John, Quebec City, and jolted in the old colonist cars to their new homes.

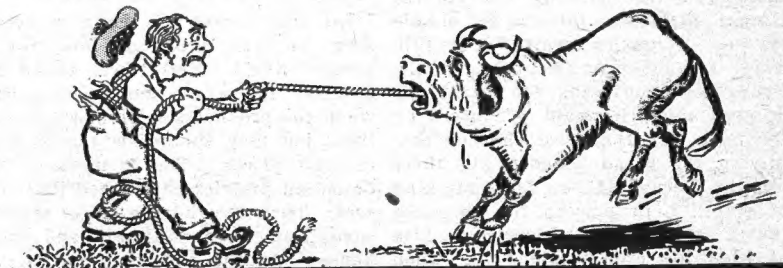
Between 1851 and 1941, Canada admitted more than 6,700,000 such immigrants. Over half of them came in the 30 years between 1883 and 1913, at an average rate of about 125,000 per year. In 1913 alone, the annual peak of 400,870 immigrants was reached.

By far the greater number of these newcomers settled on the far-beckoning prairies, for in that period the prairies were the great open spaces of Canada. Mile upon mile of grass greeted the eye, and buffalo were still to be found. The Indians roamed at will. In the south, the plains were almost flat, but farther north they were broken by rolling hills and clumps of poplar trees.

It was a lonely but grand prospect. To the land-hungry peoples of the world, it was also an inviting prospect.

Gradually the open spaces filled up. Farms, at first with small and crude buildings, but later with larger and better buildings, began to dot the vast plains.

The immigrants to this brand new



Donald majestically backed out of the shed, his hooves clicking, and shook his huge wide-horned head in a bewildered way. His eyes, which had been half closed in ecstasy, opened wide.

"Hold off, ye great fool!" yelled MacPherson, seeing only five feet of his precious rope dangling from Donald's capacious mouth. "Gi, me my rope!"

Grabbing the end, MacPherson began hauling it forth rapidly, while Donald's eyes rolled and great belches rumbled from his pink gullet.

At that moment, Jamie Thomson, a pioneer neighbor who lived some six miles distant and who was visiting with MacPherson, heard the commotion and rushed out of the log shack to discover its cause. He took in the scene with one startled glance.

"Stop, stop, MacPherson," he roared, "ye'll kill the pair beastie!"

"Never mind," shouted the wrathful MacPherson, his red hair bristling, "I'll ha' my rope i' I ha' to haul up his bottom tripe!"

countryside met and overcame many difficulties. Their difficulties began the moment of arrival, for travelling across the unfenced prairie was not as easy as it sounds. There were few guide posts. Almost before he had reached the first dip in the faint trail leading from the nearest town to his homestead, the new settler was likely to be lost.

One of these, just arrived from England, bought a hay mower in town. He tied it behind his wagon and put it in gear. As he drove along, the humming mower cut a fine swath, mile after mile. The settler reasoned that if he got lost and couldn't find his homestead, at least he could find his way back to town.

The early prairie trails could not afford the luxury of bridges. When they came to a river they put the crossing up to the hardy pioneer. He had to splash his way over as best he could.

Sometimes the crossing was especially marked. One such ford on the

(Continued on page 9)

(Continued from page 8)

Assiniboine River had a boulder, and only when it showed well above the water was it safe to cross. A new settler ignored the warning, and attempted to cross when the boulder was barely showing. He got astride one of his horses and started over. In midstream he was horrified to see his wagon-box float away, carrying with it his little daughter. With difficulty he rescued the child.

In a very few places, especially when the trails came to the wide and swift Saskatchewan River, there were ferries. But the old ferry near Saskatoon was not a success when the water was low. It could not quite make shore.

Since settlement had sprung up on both sides of the river there was considerable intercourse, and many foot passengers. While it was easy enough for the wagons and democrats to splash off the ferry slip and complete the trip with their drivers quite dry, this was not the case with foot passengers. Accordingly, it was the duty of the ferry man to hitch up his trousers, take off his boots, and carry foot passengers the rest of the way.

The ferry man was just a little fellow but nonetheless obliging. One day he had among his passengers a noticeably oversized woman. She was just out from England, and far from familiar with prairie chivalry. Despite her size, the small ferryman was not daunted. He got her to sit on his shoulders and started across the water gap. But she was heavier than he had figured, and once or twice he had to stop and take a fresh hold on his cargo.

He finally reached the shore, and set the Englishwoman down, safe and dry. Was she thankful? Oh, no, she was mad as a hornet — and slapped his face!

In the early autumn, ice added to river hazards. A settler and a neighbor tried to cross a thinly frozen creek. They plunged their horses into the ice and smashed a channel for the wagons; but one got stuck, the whiffletree broke, and the settler's wife was marooned.

The men were forced to wade in and partly unload the wagon. The wife was carried ashore. By the time the wagon was hauled out the settlers were armored with ice. They hurried to the nearest bluff, built a fire, thawed out, and unconcernedly resumed their trip. Men were men, in those days.

Sometimes a small river cut through a settler's land. When a field on the far side had to be plowed, the settler would drive his oxen to the river bank, take off his clothes and tie them and his lunch to an ox's horns, start the oxen over the river, and swim across after them. On the other side he would catch the oxen, plough all

day, and repeat the stunt in the evening.

Winter was a forbidding season for the early prairie immigrant. Snows were heavy and storms violent.

A farmer and his neighbor, who had gone 20 miles for wood, started for home. They encountered a blinding blizzard. They let the horses have their heads. In due course the animals stopped and would go no further. The men got off their loads, but could not make out where they were. They seemed to be on a mountain of snow.

Then the farmer got a real surprise. His horses had stopped right on top of their own stable, which was covered with a snow drift. Fortunately, a strong center post prevented the roof from falling in. The men lost no time in driving the teams off.

Getting lost on foot in a prairie blizzard was dangerous. There are many stories of early settlers freezing to death. But there are also stories of miraculous escapes.

A settler had gone to a neighbor's. A storm sprang up and his son became very anxious. Suddenly the family dog began to bark. The son hurried out but could see no one. He stood peering into the whirling snow, when his ears caught the sound of a strange dog barking in the distance.

The family dog barked again. For a while the son listened, then, all at once, he realized that the dog with the peculiar bark was his father. The wise old settler — lost in the storm — was barking to get the family dog to answer him, and in this way was being guided home. Primitive radar!

* * *

If storms were not enough to challenge the prairie immigrants, the insects took a hand. There were occasional plagues of grasshoppers and perpetual plagues of mosquitoes.

In 1896 a prisoner in charge of a Mounted Policeman escaped from a train. The Mountie also leaped from the train and gave chase over the prairie. But his new boots hurt his feet. The malefactor was escaping. Quick as a wink the Mountie yanked off the offending boots and rushed on in his socks.



The Mountie finally ran down his quarry, and returned in triumph to pick up his abandoned boots. Alas, only the soles were left intact. Grasshoppers had chewed the tops to pieces!

In the early days, mosquitoes were a dreadful pest. The settlers wore mosquito bars — about a yard of mosquito net with a rubber band around each end; one band round the crown of the hat, and the other round the neck. The noise made by the insects striking the hat sounded like rain.

An early horseman riding on the prairies describes the mosquitoes:

"As soon as the sun had dipped beneath the sea of verdure an ominous sound caused me to gallop on with increasing haste. The pony no longer lagged, nor needed the spur or whip to urge him to faster exertion, for darker and denser than on the previous night there rose around us vast numbers of mosquitoes — choking masses, one huge wall of never-ending insects filling nostrils, ears and eyes."

(To be continued next month.)

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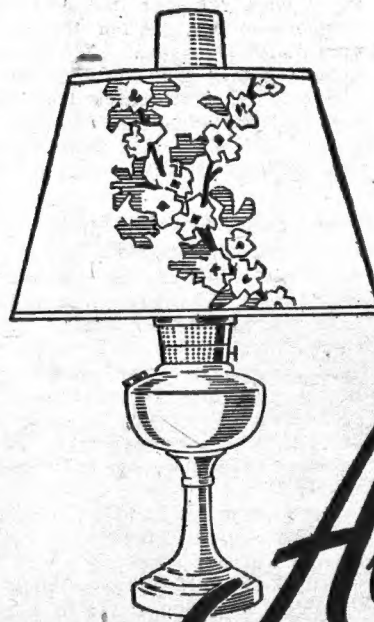
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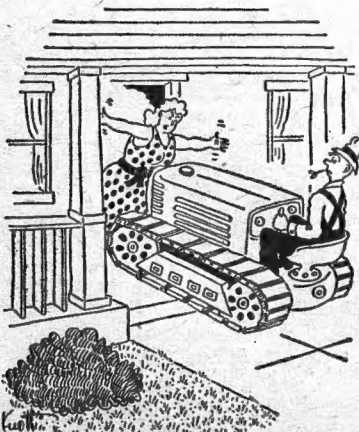
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REPORT FROM ENGLAND

Is Socialism and its vast Bureaucracy leading Britain Toward "The Servile State"?

For 25 years, The American Mercury has been one of the top magazines published anywhere. This report on England, by an Englishman, is one of the most enlightening we have seen and it is with considerable pride that we are able to announce that permission to reprint it in the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW was obtained from the editor of The American Mercury.

By H. W. SEAMAN

HAS Socialism in England succeeded or failed? Is it the doorstep of the Servile State, which Hilaire Belloc said long ago would inevitably be brought about by the State invasions of human rights? "Unless we restore the institution of property," said he, "we cannot escape the institution of slavery."

In those days people who called themselves Socialists believed that Socialism meant freedom and wealth for all. But today we have Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, proclaiming that it is more blessed, more social, to rent a house from a public authority than to own a house, and actually forbidding us to build houses for ourselves, even with our own material and our own labor. And we have Sir Stafford Cripps, our most powerful politician, warning us that unless we toe the line that is ever drawn more tightly for us, "someone will be called on to force us to comply as the only alternative to disaster." This is not the Socialism that the well-meaning humanitarians of the last century saw in dreams. But it is what Socialism was certain to bring to pass.

Not long ago an English lecturer wrote in the inevitable book about his tour of the United States that England was 50 years ahead of America in social legislation. That may be true, but how much happier are the people for "owning" the coal mines, but not their homes; for "owning" the railways, but not the right to use their own roads; for putting their lives and destinies into the hands of politicians? In the *New Statesman*, a Socialist organ, a GI veteran who served in this theatre of war is quoted thus: "You may have had social security since Lloyd George, but you still can't go into a store and buy a quart of milk and then another quart."

Brother, we cannot buy one quart in a store, and if more than two quarts are put on a doorstep in a week, a spotter may count heads in the household, and the householder and the milkman may land in jail. To give away milk, or even to sell it before the politicians have laid hands on it, is one of thousands of offences that have been created by the Departmental Orders which are being issued at the rate of eight per day.

How Big Is An Onion?

If you sell a green onion smaller than 1½ inches in circumference," says Harold Macmillan, Tory MP, "you are liable to fine or imprisonment. Very kindly, the order tells you that the onion's dimensions are to be measured by taking its circumference at right angles to its axis."

To learn what they may or may not do, shopkeepers must purchase from the government Stationery Office copies of Board of Trade regulations and orders as fast as they pour from the presses. In the last twelve months there have been more than 30,000

prosecutions for disobeying departmental orders, in the enforcement of which a large army of officials is employed.

The ordinary citizen sees in shop windows Czechoslovakian china, colored, at high prices. The only British-made crockery on sale is white; the colored is sent abroad. He hears that we are buying from France men's clothing material of a quality inferior to that which we export. He hears also that exports are not nearly enough to close the dangerous gap, that foreign markets are drying up, and that it is all his fault for not working hard enough — not the fault of the government, which controls all our foreign buying and selling and refuses to allow businessmen to handle their own goods and mind their own business.

Each of us gets four clothing coupons a month. A suit costs 26 coupons, an undershirt four. Coupons must be surrendered for handkerchiefs and neckties, and even household linens. A pair of sheets takes a woman's clothing coupons for three months. These austerities are not due to shortages. On the contrary, goods mock us from the shelves. Textile chiefs report that there are enough of their goods piled up in the warehouses to absorb 480 million coupons worth of clothing. There is a similar surplus of shoes, but the mass of people cannot spare coupons for them.

A year or two—or three, or four—of making-do and mending, with an end in view, such as we had in wartime, might have left us at least something to wear comfortably if not proudly on our bodies and beds, and to hang in our windows. But after six years of war and nearly three years of Socialism "everything has seemed to go at once." I hear that every day. People also say, "When this is all over . . ." They speak of the present ordeal as they spoke of the war—as a calamity that will surely pass. Some say that Socialism itself is the calamity, and others that Socialism will end it this year, next year, sometime . . .

Public Opinion Stifled

Meanwhile, under Socialism, anyone who kicks is told that he is anti-social. Housewives march in protest, and Mr. Shinwell calls them "infantile and irresponsible." When doctors refuse to be dragged into wage-earning public service, Mr. Bevan calls their professional association "a small body of politically-poisoned people." Public opinion is denounced as "raucous clamor."

The government forbids the wasting of electricity on lighted signs of any sort. A Torquay shopkeeper who contumaciously lighted his window by means of a dynamo driven by a windmill on the roof was commanded, by virtue of No. 2510 of Standing Regulations and Orders, to switch off. "The bad psychological effect" of such lapses from uniformity is officially deplored.

After three years of what Clement Davies, the Liberal party leader, has called "the most reactionary government since the days of Lord North" we are worse off than when we started. Railway fares and coal prices are up, and motor cars are laid away. We cannot travel up and down the island, and it's difficult to step off it. Our letters can be opened and searched.

Writes Keith Chessels in the *Glasgow Sunday Mail* from his experience with government departments:

Why can't we grow more food?

Because we must export much of our export much of our agricultural machinery. Why? So that foreign countries can grow more food. Why? So that they can export to us. Why? Because we cannot grow enough ourselves. Why? Because . . .

The fruit of the hen is nearly as scarce as its teeth proverbially are. Anyone who gets one egg a week, legally, is lucky. But, as with other foods, black market eggs can be had, at high prices. A visitor from afar notes that a flock of chickens most often numbers exactly 49, and wonders why. The answer is that anyone with 50 or more hens must register with the Government, which claims all his eggs for the market, at Government prices. So flocks are reduced to 49 by people who, left to themselves, would raise more chickens and produce more eggs.

It is pretty generally agreed that most of us get less food than we did before the war, but a considerable body of opinion holds that we all get enough to support reasonable health. When mail-carriers, through their union, ask for the 35-pounds maximum of their loads to be lowered, opponents of the Government point to lack of proper provender. Government authorities estimate that rationed and other obtainable foods provide about 2,800 calories per person per day — rather less than the allowance given to the inmates of British prisons before the war.

Sick Cows and Wives

If a cow is ill, according to the *East Anglian Daily Times*, a farmer in a remote district is entitled to use petrol to summon a veterinarian; but if his wife is ill, he must walk or bicycle to get a doctor. A businessman who applied for petrol coupons to enable him to go to work by car, because the bus service did not get him there on time, was given half the coupons he needed, reports the *St. Helen's Reporter* and told that, though he could go to work by car, he must come back by bus.

When the ordinary citizen goes to eat at a cafeteria and passes the cashier with a laden tray, she tells him the price, and if it is more than 2s. 3d., she removes the surplus with a pair of tongs. A restaurant that keeps its price for a meal below 2s. 4d. is exempt from certain disabilities that afflict more expensive establishments.

Anyone can buy two and three-pence worth of sandwiches; but he who spends a penny more must give the names and addresses of the people who are to eat them. This is the law, God help us all!

Twenty-two years ago Hilaire Belloc, seeing even then the way things were going, said:

Two things are probable — not certain: (1) that compulsory labor will come; (2) that it will be given some name not remotely connected with the idea of slavery or compulsion.

There is quite a chance that the words "loyal" and "loyalty" will capture the position, and that a few generations hence we may have placards on the wall: "Notice: a disloyal employee of the

Meat Trust is at large," with a description of him following, and then we shall have "loyalty" courts for trying and punishing people who rebel against compulsory labor.

We have them now, but we have been conditioned to absorb the shock. John A. Harrington, aged 28, of Bath, threw up his job as a builder's carpenter when work was slack and applied to Bath Labor Exchange for other employment. He was told that he must go back to the job he had quit or go to prison for three months or pay a fine of £100. He went back. In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, A. E. Storridge of Kilburn points out that if both Karl Marx and William Wordsworth were alive and working today, a government official could decide that Marx was spending his time usefully in the British Museum, but that Wordsworth was a drone, idling in the Lake District.

William McCombe, a builder, told Lord Hazelrigg in court at Leicester: "If I work, I am liable to a fine or imprisonment; if I don't, I am a spiv." For building two garages and the foundations of two bungalows he was fined \$650. Household of Basingstoke, Hampshire, who wanted to decorate their own houses were warned by a High Court ruling that they must not spend more than £10 a month on the work — including payment to themselves for their own labor at union rates. A man in Jarrow who laid a crazy pavement in his garden without a license was acquitted of crime when he explained to the magistrate: "The highest official of the Ministry of Works in Newcastle stated that no license was needed, provided cement was applied not by a trowel but through a watering-can."

Meanwhile, the country swarms with public officials: 700,000 in the state service and many hundreds of thousands in the municipal services. Many of them enjoy motor cars, priority in railway travel, and other privileges denied to the rest of us.

"If you fall into a Government job," says the *Daily Express*, "you can look forward to world travel, unrationed hospitality, and almost complete insulation from the rigors of austerity. Privilege is no longer earned by merit. It is handed out as a sop for services rendered in the cause of Socialism."

Socialism in England, which has never had a Sherman Act or any other effective law against combination in restraint of trade, now operates as such an overwhelming combination in restraint of trade that it is a long time since I have heard anybody say, "This is a free country, isn't it?" — except with a wistful smile. This is not to say that the British people have lost their spirit. There is abundant evidence that if they were allowed to work out their own salvation, under the direction of men who understood their work, they would find means to do so.



"Could I deliver a bottle of milk here every morning?"

Williams Lake Stock Sale Sees Record Prices Set

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

NEW records in prices and attendance were chalked up at the annual sale at Williams Lake in October. V. E. Ellison, Kalwood Farms, Oyama, B.C., entered Kalwood Domino 24 A, sold to Mickey Martin, Riske Creek, for \$1,400.

Mr. Ellison's Kalwood Domino 7 B was reserve grand champion, also sold to Mr. Martin for \$1,250. Both prices were the highest ever paid for grand champion and reserve grand champion bulls at Williams Lake; and it was the first time that one man won both grand and reserve champions at one time at that sale.

Total of 2,542 animals were driven into the pens. This was not as many as expected. First indications were that 3,000 head would be brought in, but the ranchers decided to split the annual event and hold another sale on Nov. 9. About 1,400 head will be brought in for that event.

Because of the decision to hold two sales, the entries did not come up to the record of 2,700 head, made in 1946.

In the junior division, Miss Pat Webster, Narcola calf club, won with the grand champion steer, bringing 42 cents per pound; purchased by Galbraith of Vernon, B.C.

She also won first in her club, first in joint clubs, first in open classes, as well as grand champion calf and champion fat steer.

American buyers and representatives of industry in the United States, outnumbered the Canadians. A number of railroad executives from U. S. A. lines attended, as well as representatives of the press, radio and magazines.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway, only rail carrier in Williams Lake, hauled 83 cars southward. Thirteen of these were dropped at Clinton, for feeding

at that point, and at Ashcroft, seventy cars moved on to Vancouver. About 37 of these cars moved right through to U.S.A. points after government testing.

Next big event in the Cariboo is the annual cattle sale at Quesnel. It is expected that 1,500 head will go on the block.

The orchards of the fertile Salmon Arm Valley suffered a severe hailstorm early in the season, and the results are now showing in the deliveries to the packing houses at Salmon Arm and Canoe. It is expected that 260,000 boxes of apples will be marketed this year through the Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange. Peak year was 1946 when 406,000 boxes were put through the two points.

Farmers' Exchange has shipped apples and cabbage to Manila this fall; carrots to Honolulu.

This organization also operates a logging business and box factory.

Potatoes in this area suffered from Late Blight this year, says P. E. Pike, Exchange manager. Growers figured on 300 tons of certified seed. They hope to get close to that amount.

Elsewhere in the Okanagan, the season has been tough on growers from the standpoint of weather and labor. Rain has held up picking. Poor orchard crops in some areas have not been an inviting prospect for pickers.

Tomato output is down; maybe two-thirds of last year; this means a reduction of canned tomatoes and cat-sup on retail shelves this winter.

The honey outlook is brighter. Last year's crop was about 1,804,820 pounds. Government officials expect it will go 2,000,000 pounds this year; value about \$400,000.

Over-Grazed, Semi-Arid Range Is Being Restored At Kamloops

ONE of the most forward steps in the rebuilding of the West is the new Dominion experimental range station six miles west of Kamloops where a staff of scientists have completed one year of field work.

The station is situated in over-grazed, semi-arid range country. One of the chief aims of the federal department of agriculture is to try to develop a strain of native blue bunch wheat grass which will set a viable seed which can be used for re-seeding over-grazed areas.

Tom Willis, ranch-born scientist, in charge of the station, says: "If we could get a strain of this very fine grass that could be used for re-seeding we would have something really worthwhile in grassland range rehabilitation."

Another project is the study of poisonous plants on the range. One, the timber milk-vetch has caused heavy losses to ranchers in the district.

"It will be difficult," says Mr. Willis. "We know that there are variations in the attack of the poison, according to season and according to individual animals. We must find out what the poison principle is; what manifestations of poisoning are in the animal, and finally how to combat the poison."

"The University of B.C. is co-operating in this work; and a part of the study will be undertaken there. We

are also making a collection of grasses and plants on the range; and we will devote considerable time to eradication of range weeds.

"In efforts to improve range forage there will be the introduction of new species of plants on an experimental basis; and there is a possibility of improving some of the broad-leaf forage plants that already exist in the forest."

This experimental station is well suited to its work. The main buildings are in lowland meadows on the banks of the Thompson River. Altitude is about 1,100 feet.

From these bottom lands the rocky hills rise up to 4,500 feet. Up to 1,800 feet you have bunch grass and sagebrush. The sage has been crowding out the grass because it has been weakened by overgrazing. Mr. Willis says the bunch grass can hold its own with sage if it is not overgrazed.

At 3,000 feet, less than seven miles from the main station, you run into forest range, with the soft herbage of the woods. This region supported a stand of Douglas fir about 75 years ago. It burned, and was followed by Lodgepole pine. It was attacked by insects and died. The poles fell in all directions, and now constitute a hazard for man and beast.

The staff will endeavor to find methods of rehabilitating this type of range.

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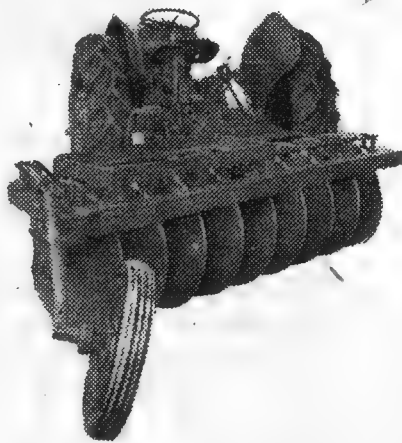
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RATS AND THE FARMER

THE increasing number of reports of rats being seen in Alberta is of prime importance to the farmers. Heretofore Alberta has been rat-free with the result that the farmers have not had to deal with this pest.

Rats are the worst agricultural pest known. They will live in houses, barns, stables, poultry houses, hog houses, granaries, straw stacks, feed stacks, and even in the fields. And no matter where they live they will damage and destroy everything they come into contact with. In agricultural areas where rats are established the loss from their depredations reaches staggering sums annually, and most of it is a straight loss. Besides this there is the cost for control measures and rat-proofing practices which are necessary expenditures in the fight against rats.

It is estimated that the average farm will provide harbourage for 100 to 500 rats. It is also estimated that one rat consumes \$2.00 worth of food and does \$12.00 worth of damage annually. From this it is seen that the annual loss on the average farm will run from \$1,400.00 to \$7,000.00. This is a lot of money to pay for the upkeep of rats.

It is certain that rats will eventually become established in Alberta. They are on their way now. Saskatchewan, to the east, is almost overrun with them, and they are within

25 miles of the border. There is at most five years in which to prepare for their appearance in Alberta, and the time to start to prepare is NOW. The farmers should organize in groups for rat exclusion and control purposes; they should seek out information; they should kill every rat on sight. For after all the farmer is the one who is going to suffer the most from the rat invasion.

Livestock Need Minerals When Off Pasture

WHEN cattle are taken off pasture in the fall and stabled, their diet is changed drastically in many cases. The bulk of their feed is then obtained from grains and hay. This does not provide as high a level of mineral elements as are obtained when animals are on pasture. It is important therefore to start feeding mineral feed supplements.

Ralph E. Cudmore, development manager of C.I.L.'s agricultural chemicals division, points out that mineral deficiencies usually contribute to a decrease in milk production in case of dairy cattle and less rapid gains with beef.

To replace minerals usually obtained in abundance from good pasturage, Mr. Cudmore suggested feeding of recognized supplements which contain such necessary elements as phosphorus, iron, iodine, salt, sulphur, copper and manganese.

According to the agricultural authority, animals do not have the ability to store minerals in their bodies in the same way they store carbohydrates in the form of fat. For this reason a satisfactory feeding program calls for daily feedings of mineral supplements separately or as part of a mixed grain and protein ration.

Some farmers prefer to feed minerals with ensilage. In either case equally gratifying results are obtained.

How to Draw a House Plan

From a store handling school supplies get some paper ruled off in squares. The handiest kind is marked off with eight squares to the inch. However, four to the inch are preferred by those who like plenty of space for drawing.

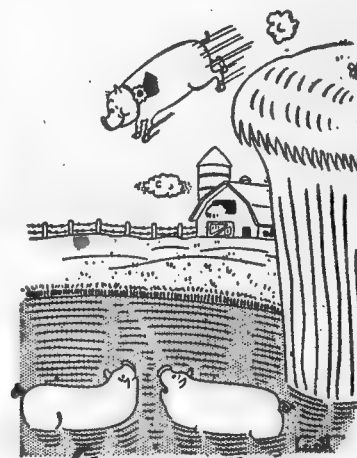
By counting off squares, you can work out the length and width of the house, the position of windows, doors, furniture, stairs, etc.

You will not need a ruler, your pencil will soon follow the lines on the paper without any trouble.

Some people get started by copying a plan they have from a lumber company or a magazine. Then, of course, they start changing it to suit themselves. It will not be long until an attempt is made to plan a house without any help.

Besides pencil and paper, a tape measure or yard stick is needed. This will help you allow enough room because you can measure the rooms, halls and stairways in any home to get the idea of the space required.

The Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current has prepared "A Guide to Farm Home Planning", which will be sent upon request. The illustrations are most helpful, and the tables on sizes of furniture, stoves, and so on will help you furnish your picture house.



"Plain old wallowing doesn't interest him since he saw the high dive at the fair."

FREE PANSY SEED ON REQUEST

A LONGTIME reader, J. H. Osellies, of Garden Park Farm, Alberta Beach, Alta., has written to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW announcing that again this year he will continue to send a free package of pansy seed to anyone who writes him and encloses a self-addressed, 4c stamped envelope.

During the past summer he has grown some 422 different varieties of garden flowers, including about 200 different shades of pansies; and he is anxious to share this beauty with other flower lovers throughout the West.

Asphalt Roofing Makes Economical Floor Covering

By NEIL M. TUPPER

IF you are living in an unfinished house with only the sub floor down, here is a cheap, durable covering which will give first-class service until you are ready to lay the finish floor.

Use roofing, three ply, with an asphalt base. It is laid like linoleum, layed out on the floor with the edges butting, not lapped. A heavy roller should be used to stretch the covering so it will lay flat. A heavy wheel will do.

When this is done lift up one edge of each seam and run a thin trickle of tar that is supplied with each roll of roofing, along the edge. Smooth the edges down so they butt together. It takes about a day for the tar to set, but traffic need not be stopped on this account. Trim the edges around the walls and your floor is laid.

Nails are not needed but only mar the looks of the floor. We have used this floor for two and one-half years and it hasn't started to wear. If a tear occurs, merely seal it down with a little tar.

Our floor was so efficient that we decided to paint it. It took floor enamel perfectly. It also waxes well.

One roll does one hundred and eight feet, and costs under four dollars a roll.

Being waterproof, we use it in the bathroom as a permanent floor.

For the unfinished home it offers protection against moisture from below. Drafts from the sub floor are stopped and it wears like iron.

With these features we have put it in our poultry and brooder house. It keeps out moisture, the litter stays dry, stops drafts from the floor and can be scrubbed and disinfected with no cracks to hold dirt and vermin.

Asks Farmers to Get Pure Seed

DIRECTOR T. J. Harrison of the Barley Improvement Institute this week suggested the present was an ideal time for farmers to get pure stocks of recommended barley varieties.

During the war there developed a shortage of seed. All types of barley were readily saleable at good prices. Farmers didn't have to pay much attention to good seed with the result that when the war ended many had their seed stocks badly mixed.

Mr. Harrison, also chairman of the National Barley Contest Committee in charge of the competitions sponsored by the brewing and malting industries, says there is a fair quantity of good malting varieties coming on the market. The contest, now in its third year, is showing visible results, one of which is that it has focused attention of farmers on better barley varieties.

Fall Maintenance Dams and Dykes

BEFORE freeze-up check the condition of your dams and dykes because it will be too late in the spring. Where erosion of the spillway is taking place, the installation of a drop structure may be required. If the slope is not too steep, a good grass cover will be sufficient. The spillway bed should also be at least 20 feet wide, and it should be level from side to side in order to eliminate the channelling of overflow water and thus minimize bed erosion. See that the rip-rapping on the face of the dam is in place and well chinked with gravel in order to withstand wave action. If rock is not available, brush piled behind on the face of the dam at full supply level provides good protection. Check outlet gates for bent control rods, loose parts, rusting guides, etc.

Now is the time to note the condition of dykes and make the necessary repairs before winter sets in. Build up any breaks, and all low spots. Remove all obstructions along the dyke channel. Condition of the structures should be carefully noted to see that they are operating in first-class condition. Repairs easily and cheaply made now may prove to be extremely costly or impossible in the spring when the waters are running.

Time Now To Reduce Loss Of Evergreens

YOU can do something this fall before freeze-up to reduce the danger of damage to evergreens, such as occurred last year.

Thorough soaking of the soil under evergreens before the soil freezes is recommended by specialists of N.D.A.C. Experiment Station and Extension Service.

This, it is explained, is not a positive control for browning of the needles, but it certainly will do more to prevent such damage than any other practical measures.

Western Canada has had an exceptionally dry fall, which means moisture reserves in the soil may be at a low point. Evergreens give off a considerable amount of moisture all during the winter. Unless a good supply of moisture is in the tree in late fall, browning of the needles most likely will occur.

Fall watering of trees is especially important with ornamental evergreens about the home grounds.

MACDONALD'S BRIER

Canada's Standard Smoke

In the DRY BATTERIES
the DEPENDABLE NAME
IS
GENERAL DRY BATTERIES
for RADIO
IGNITION
FLASHLIGHTS
ETC.

The advertisement features several General Dry Batteries: a large rectangular battery, a smaller cylindrical one, and a multi-cell battery. A hand is shown holding a flashlight, and a small battery is shown next to it.

Here's Real Value
For All Round Wear!

ask for
DOMINION BLUE BAR

The advertisement shows a large, detailed illustration of a black leather boot with a textured sole. The brand name 'DOMINION BLUE BAR' is prominently displayed in a stylized font.

Here's the finest farm footwear you can buy! It's the famous Dominion "Blue Bar" line! Inside and out — from top to toe — these boots are unequalled for quality.

Favourite on Canada's farms is the men's "Duskee" shown here. Tractor grip soles give sure footing. Completely waterproof. For real value, for utmost comfort and economy, look for the blue and white label. Ask for Dominion "Blue Bar".



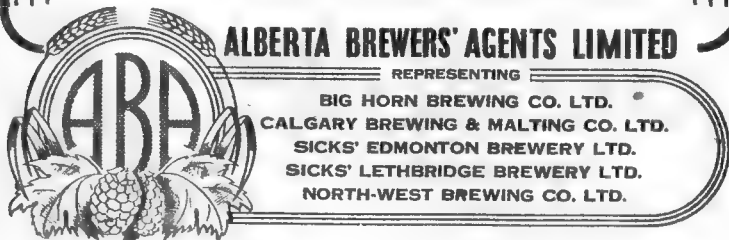
DOMINION RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED



Let us not forget why they sleep.

There is one more gesture they would ask of us and that is that we put into the practice of our daily life, the principles for which they died!

In reverent Remembrance:

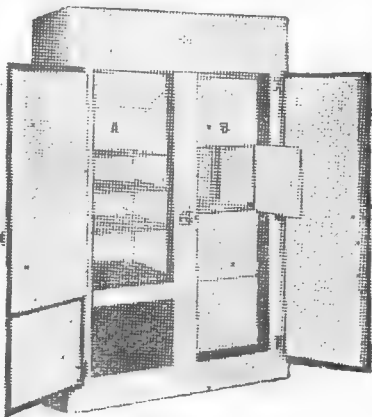


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Model illustrated: 2T-28-SC

Two-Temperature Refrigerator

28 Cu. Ft. Capacity

A—General Storage Section:

- Temperature 36 to 38° F.
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- 11½ cubic feet capacity on self-contained type.
- Controlled individually.

B—Locker and Freezer Section:

- Freezes and stores up to 600 lbs. of food! (approx.)
- 13 cubic feet capacity!
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The ALL NEW combination "Two-Temp" Refrigerator incorporates all the conveniences of a locker storage and regular storage refrigerator ALL IN ONE.

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1007A - 1st Street East, — — — — — CALGARY, Alta.

Why I'm a Booster For Wind Power On The Farm

During the debate in the House of Commons last spring on rural electrification, Mr. Gardiner arose to champion the use of home generated power on the farm. Speaking from practical experience, he said that he had found this type of power ideal for his farm. We got in touch with Mr. Gardiner and asked him if he would care to expand his remarks into a special article for the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW. He readily agreed and here is the article which we commend to our readers.

By RT. HON. JAMES G. GARDINER

I PURCHASED a Hebco wind charger in 1932. It cost me \$1,200 for the plant and wire for both my house and barn. The wiring provided for about sixty lights in the barn, house and yard. I replaced the batteries at the end of seven years. The batteries are composed of 16 cells, and were supplied to me from Eaton's at that time at \$120. Those supplied by Eaton's lasted about the same length of time, nearly seven years.

I had this plant until

we desire to have it, and could have any other equipment which is necessary about a house excepting a stove which requires too much current. We run the fanning mill, grindstone and any other equipment which can be run for a quarter horse power motor in connection with the outside work.

We have added to the number of lights carried by the plant since installing the Jacobs. We have always

to cause of this I thought it better to put in a new plant rather than to try to repair the one which had given such good service.

I therefore purchased a larger-sized Jacobs wind charger. This one cost in this higher cost period \$1,400 for the charger alone. All the other equipment, including the windmill tower provided for the Hebco plant, is utilized for the Jacobs wind charger. The Jacobs wind charger is a big improvement over the other in that it requires much less care and operates automatically. It has been running now for over two years, and has given us no trouble whatsoever.

This will indicate that we have had power supplied to the farm from this source for sixteen years. The cost of operation of the old Hebco plant was two quarts of oil a year, brushes which cost about \$3.00 and had to be replaced about once a year, and a set of batteries of sixteen cells which had to be replaced about once every seven years at a cost of about \$120.

The repair bills for the old plant over the whole period would not amount to \$50, and if it could have had better care would have amounted to very much less. My opinion is that that plant properly cared for would have operated for at least twenty-five years without any greater annual costs than those referred to. Judging from the experience I have had with the Jacobs plant up to the present, I am of the opinion that the operating costs will be even less.

We operate the washing machine, the electric iron, electric toaster, pumping equipment which puts running water in any part of the house

32-volt plant utilized for certain purposes, but I understand that that equipment is all available now. On the other hand, if one desires to do so one can get a wind charger which supplies 110-volt current and therefore makes it possible to utilize the same equipment as is provided in most cities. I could have secured a 110-volt plant had I been prepared to wait about a year for it, but as it would have necessitated my changing all my equipment from 32 to 100 volt I decided to stay with the 32 volt and wait until equipment such as frigidaires would be made available rather than wait a year for the 110-volt charger.

I do not know that there is much I can add. I have, however, found it a little difficult to understand why more persons have not taken advantage of this method of securing cheap power in Western Canada.



Manitoba Co-operator photo.

—But our readers take sides on the merits of farm power systems

Here are the pick of the answers we received to our request for opinions from readers on the worth of wind power and gasoline power. Prizes of \$5 each have been awarded to the writers of these letters.

FOR

To the Editor:—

We have definitely entered the "power age". No one any longer questions that fact. The two main problems now are: How to bring power within reach of all, and at a cost within everyone's financial means. I contend that there is no class of people to whom cheap power means so much as to the farmer and his wife.

Surely the conveniences of the city home should be theirs. I am not thinking so much of those farmers who live adjacent to power lines, but of the thousands of isolated farmers throughout our prairies. I contend that the answer to their problem is wind power. I state this because of my own experience.

I have had a 32-volt, 500-watt, wind-electric plant for five years, and have the house, barn, shop and yard fully equipped with lights. Up until now, the plant, apart from bulbs and one or two fuses, has cost me nothing, and my experience has been that we would never be short of power if used only for lighting purposes.

However, I decided to make the plant save all human labor possible, so I installed half-horse electric motors which now do our washing, cream separating, churning, and well pumping, which pumps water from a well about fifty feet deep for 80 head of stock. My plant is obviously too small for the work I am asking it to do, and I now have a motor as an auxiliary power to the wind charger. To my own surprise I find that with the exception of about two months in the year, late fall and mid-winter, we never have to use the motor.

The wiring of my 8-roomed house, barn, pump-house and yard (and I was generous in placing my lights) cost \$130 for the work and material. The work and material would be much higher now. The wind charger (32-volt, 500-watt Addison) cost \$135. I used an old windmill tower, making a three-legged tower from four to give additional height. I also used heavy wiring throughout; No. 4 for the main conducting wires. It is very advisable to have heavy wire for a 32-volt plant, and to have the tower above all obstructions. I had to raise my tower after erecting it.

For my auxiliary power I use a Delco motor in the basement of my house. This I purchased second-hand when visiting in Ontario three years ago. I found private equipment selling cheaply where farmers were installing the Hydro. I purchased the charging motor for \$25 and three 1/6-horse-power motors for \$5 each. Had them all crated and shipped out for less than \$30. The plant motor I had rebuilt this year for a little less than \$100. The other motors are in daily use and have cost me nothing.

My cream separator is an old model without a power attachment, so I have a bicycle wheel on the handle shaft for a pulley which gives me about the right speed. Then for the churn I use the separator for a jack. I don't believe there is much difficulty in getting most of the 32-volt equipment now. The washing machine is a converted Maytag gas power.

Geo. J. Hindley,

Palo, Sask.

AGAINST

To the Editor:—

So the Hon. James Gardiner prefers wind power to hydro-electric. Maybe he's right!

Back in 1941 we undertook to enlarge our farm house to accommodate our family that had increased considerably. Most of our rural residents know how it's done — you build another piece on and extend the roof; line it up with wallboard and you have one more appendage to the original "set-up."

Just at that time a first-class salesman for wind-electric came along and was determined that we should put the "free wind" to work. I sometimes wonder now just how free the wind is. The power we would get was to lighten the farmer's work in a hundred ways, and, for the farmer's wife, it was to be a veritable Godsend.

Well, the wiring performance was accomplished without undue disturbance, although thirty years of prairie dust in the attic sifted through in various places. To reach our attic required the leap of Tarzan from a stool to the dresser and on up. I sincerely hope that anyone who builds a new house will do the wiring as they go.

The propeller was erected on the tower, but it was deemed advisable to supplement the wind power with a set of batteries. I optimistically ordered an iron, vacuum cleaner, etc. During the war all appliances were hard to get, although I always thought the dealer withheld mine until the windy season set in. The lights were wonderful while they lasted. No mantles to break, no lamps to fill, no chimneys to clean! While we were indulging in press-button lights and grateful for the ever-increasing spring winds, the brake that controlled the propeller suddenly broke.

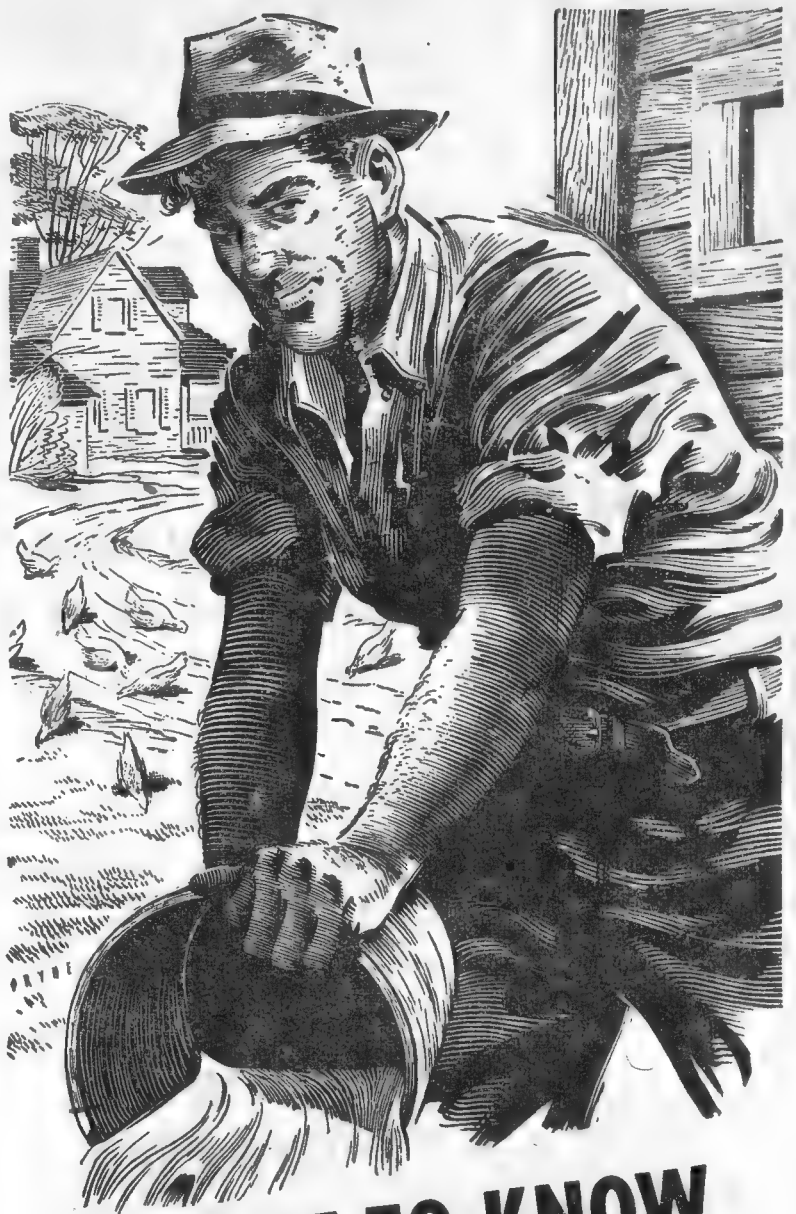
It was impossible to go up the tower to repair the brake, nor was there any way to stop the propeller. How those batteries boiled! We phoned for a service man and they assured us they would send one at the first opportunity. It seemed as if the wind would never die down. It blew all night, and it blew all day. The service men were elsewhere. We kept all the lights burning, but still the batteries boiled.

When the service man finally arrived the propeller had been worn to a frazzle and fragments of it were scattered hither and yon. In the meantime several light bulbs had burned out, and the batteries had suffered considerably. The service man assured us that ours was a rare and unusual accident which should never occur again. As a safeguard, a "cut-out" would be put on.

And so it went! At other times the engine which we finally had to buy to take care of windless weather, would go into reverse. Instead of charging up the batteries, the engine would drain every bit of juice out of the batteries. In due time that was fixed, but each time the plant needed service it was harder to get it. More and more plants were being installed throughout the country, and there were not enough service men to go round.

To-day the generator doesn't work and you wait weeks for service men.

(Continued on page 16)



I WANT TO KNOW the best way to save for retirement?

If YOU WANT to retire on an independent income while you're young enough to enjoy it... this policy offers what you want.

While you're working it safeguards the future for your dependants. Then, usually at sixty or sixty-five, it pays a regular monthly income for the rest of your life. Seventy-eight years' experience in providing low-cost life insurance stands behind the retirement income policies of The Mutual Life of Canada.

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Earn BIG MONEY during coming months by attaching a "WILCO" Cordwood Saw to your Willys JEEP. This rugged, versatile Saw will pay for itself in no time and give you a steady, profitable income during slow Winter months.

GET FULL INFORMATION OR PLACE ORDER NOW.

Write, phone or call direct to Canadian Distributor:

WILKINS LIMITED Penticton, B.C.

The Farm Power Debate Continued—

(Continued from page 15)

now instead of days. The good old engine comes to the rescue and we use the iron, the washer, numerous lights, etc.

To date we have invested between three and four thousand dollars in getting the "free wind" to work on our farm. I'm telling you if we ever get within reasonable distance of the hydro I'm all for it, and the Hon. Jimmy Gardiner may have his wind power and more power to him and the plant too!

Mrs. M. H. Ward.

Arrowwood, Alta.

sets hooked up parallel to give me more storage capacity. This works quite satisfactory, but, of course, no appliances, except a small electric drill. We have light in all the farm buildings and enjoy it.

When we feel we can afford it, we expect to have a thirty-two-volt outfit or a 110-volt without batteries. What I emphasize is, don't wait, install something. We are getting older every day and without these things are missing part of what some people call a full life.

Allan L. James.

Ponoka, Alta.

AGAINST

To the Editor:—

I am sending to you the conclusion I have made on the debate of electric power made by the wind. First I am going to say that I am not in favor of having wind power.

From experience for one thing I think the wind charger is very dangerous, while with an engine you can at least get at your equipment. For instance, most daring or undaring people would rather stay on earth than up a shaky wind charger, although if you had something wrong with your engine equipment they would consider themselves experts.

A neighbor, while trying to fix his charger, had himself hurt, when one of his wrenches which he was fixing it with was melted to his generator. Although such accidents will happen, they can be avoided.

One of my most important facts to which I detest wind power is the uncertainty of the pressure of the wind. While your engine, if it is built home-made or a factory-built one, you can have some say in the matter. But I do say in any matter of say at all, wind power is very cheaply operated.

Some people do not like the wind charger because of the noise. They say they could get more service out of something that they are more accustomed to hear. Which I think may be a true fact. I do not say anything because it is only how you value your instrument. I am perfectly sure I can say around our district and a number of other districts, excepting the prairies, there are more engines than wind chargers, although more than two-thirds have neither.

I am almost certain the number of uses of the wind charger and gasoline engine vary somewhat alike, when both are working the way they are expected to do. To get back to the reason why I dislike wind power, is the fact that with an engine, if you decide to move from your surroundings, you will have something to get plenty of money out of. One of my neighbors, after having his engine for several years, got as much out of it when he sold it as he paid for it.

Although my letter is very short, I hope you will find it reasonable.

Robert Wilkinson.

Eldersley, Sask.

FOR

To the Editor:—

It has been my observation that a person who buys a gas-driven electric plant soon buys a wind charger to supply cheap current. And the one who buys a wind charger first, usually ends up with a small gas-driven generator to use in the odd calm spells that we get once or twice a year. On our own partnership farm here, we have both. A 1,000-watt wind-charger and a 1,000-watt little gas-driven, direct-coupled generator. For although we often go for several

(Continued on page 17)

FOR

To the Editor:—

Your question re wind power? We wired the house when building and are certainly pleased that we did. We have had lights for two years now, and, to be frank, certainly would not be without them.

This thing of waiting until the power company or the government puts the high line through is the wrong attitude to my way of thinking.

We are living relatively close to the power line now, and have tried to get the district organized, so we could all have the power. It is a thing that is hard to explain to a person who has never enjoyed the light on the farm. I still think that the hydro power is the thing to have; but don't waste your life away dreaming that some day you might have it.

Whatever your income is on the farm, you can afford to have lights and the producer is certainly the family that need and deserve it. Putting it straight: I've seen people that smoke enough to pay for the cost of electric lights through the years. There lights are something the whole family can enjoy.

A person can buy light plants these days, new or used, and the prices range within reach of all, and you can invest whatever you care to. There are those who are installing the Calgary Power and are offering used plants for sale which would be very satisfactory for others who are not fortunate enough to be near the "high line."

Wind power is certainly the cheapest light and, of course, really complete when you have an engine outfit that you can start up when necessary.

I have a twelve-volt wind charger and a twelve-volt engine generating plant and use glass jar batteries, two



Manitoba Co-operator photo.

For reliable protection choose

MINER PRESSURE CURED
RUBBER FOOTWEAR



PIONEER — To wear over felt socks.

TEMPEST — To wear over moccasins.

Bright glossy finish, with heavy net lining, corrugated toe-cap, rolled edge sole and heel.

Men's and Boys' sizes.

Ideal for wear around the farm — in the bush — on the trail.



THE MINER RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED, GRANBY, QUE.

IT'S MINER for all types of protective rubber footwear.

(Continued from page 16)

months at a time in summer without our gas outfit, still it is very nice to have it when needed.

One other point I'd like to bring out here. Don't call them farm lighting plants, call them light and power plants. For although the lights are used every night of the year, still that is less than half of the value of an electric plant. My wife says that the electric washing machine is the next in importance, but I rate her electric iron very high on the list. For although it draws 550 watts, or twice as much current as the washer, I still maintain that it is a wonderful thing to have. For, if she uses the cook stove to heat sad irons, that means a big fire and a hot kitchen all afternoon. And if she uses the gas iron, she gets a headache and that is bad. Also gas irons have been known to give trouble at times too, and not many farms are equipped with a full line of fire-fighting tools.

I've heard a lot of so-called answers to the old question, "How are you going to keep 'em down on the farm," and it is my proven observation that an electric plant is the best answer of all. I find that the young folks don't object so much to the work on the farm, but to the dull times in-between. With electric power, first of all we get good lights. Not only one light in one room, but good, bright, clear and steady lights in every room of the house, upstairs, downstairs, in the barn and chicken house, down in the shop and even out in the yard. It almost turns night into day.

The part that I like next to the light is the use of small $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ horse-power motors anywhere in the farmyard. As well as the washing machine, we use a small motor for a six-inch power saw, and the boys also have a wood-turning lathe and a power jig saw. Young boys and girls, too, really take an interest in farm life when they have things like that to work with. And as well as the above we hope to operate a pressure-water system and a frig., too.

For a wonder, farm electric plants have not advanced a great deal in price these last few years. In fact, it takes less cattle or less bushels of wheat to buy plants now than ever before. And what's more, even the Income Tax branch will let you figure part of the cost of the plant off each year, so in the long run it is tax free.

T. L. Shepherd.

West Plains, Sask.

AGAINST

To the Editor:

Hydro is by far the superior of the two. Wind power is too uncertain, and that means you will have the added expense of an auxiliary plant to keep up. To run any amount of lights in house and outside buildings requires a large set of batteries with high amperage to carry the load and should at least be able to give you power and lights for five days without a recharge. Most batteries are guar-

anteed for seven years, but will begin to give you poor results in five years, which means more often charging and poorer lights.

Regarding the service you will get from a wind power plant, the scope is limited. For instance a 100-Watt bulb is your limit and a $\frac{1}{2}$ -horse motor is the best you can do. As far as heaters, irons, toasters, etc., you have to almost forget them.

Now for hydro—you have a very efficient set-up, almost anything can be run off it. You can utilize 110 volts or 220 volts. On a farm that will enable you to run up to a 3 horse-power motor, besides this a welding machine, stoker, hot-water system, frigidaire, heater, iron, electric drills, pig and chicken brooder, kettles and hot plates, etc. In fact, 500 words could be used in naming the various appliances that can be used.

Regarding the cost a 32-volt wind-power will at least cost you \$100 a year when the time comes to a replacement of batteries. In my own case, and also in the case of my neighbors, the cost of running motors, washing machines, lights, etc., will average about \$6 a month for 165 kilowatts consumption. This is made up in my case as follows: \$5 for just 20 kilowatts, 2 cents for each kilowatt used after twenty and a discount of ten per cent for prompt payment. The initial cost was \$100 for transformer.

Olds, Alta.

AGAINST

To the Editor:

Wind power is not a success by any means. You cannot depend on it to keep the storage battery charged up at all times.

We have had a wind charger for several years, and sometimes there is not enough wind to drive it at charging rate for two weeks at a time.

In winter a freezing rain will coat the blades and it will not run true till the weather warms up enough to melt off the ice.

Then, again, the hoar frost coats the blades so thick it will not run.

We have had ours covered so thick it was weeks before it would go; and in those dark foggy days one needs more lights too.

Sleet and hoar frost do not pick a time when your battery is fully charged to come along. It can and does happen when you have been using considerable power and have little reserve. We have always had to have an engine to use when there was not enough wind or the other emergencies I mentioned.

If a fuse burned out at the top of the tower in snappy below-zero weather I don't think even the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner would climb up and replace it.

Wind power is cheap and is all right to cut down on gas or other power expenses, but do not expect to depend on it alone, for it lets you down too often, leaving you in the dark without enough power to work with.

Mrs. A. E. Farr.

Ogema, Sask.

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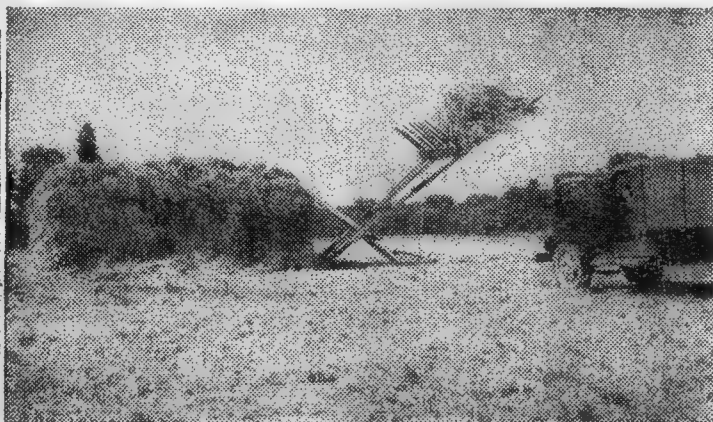
Your particular needs may call for a loan with special terms and arrangements. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has helped finance many such cases. Come in and discuss your particular problem with our local Manager.

You can obtain many advantages under the Farm Improvement Loan Plan. Our local Manager can give you full particulars.



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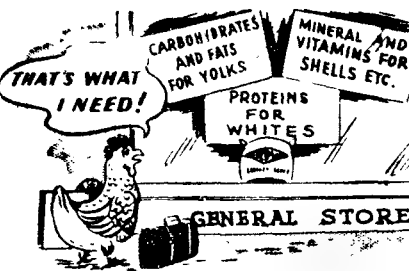


Manitoba Co-operator photo.

THE STORY BEHIND THE Paying Boarder



"But wait, Mr. Poultryman! . . . That pullet you're sending away because she's behind in production has no particular interest in laying a lot of eggs. Her natural instincts tell her to eat enough feed to keep alive, and only to lay enough eggs in the spring to hatch a brood of chicks.



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The one way to make her lay . . . say 200 eggs a year . . . is to feed her all the proven egg-making materials, in the right proportions. Too much of one won't make up for too little of another. She can't lay part of an egg . . . so balanced feeding is the answer.



Balanced feeding with MONEY-MAKER Laying Mash or Laying Concentrate provides the pullet's egg factory with the right materials in the right proportions. She'll be a "paying boarder" in no time and pay you back many times over for the MONEY-MAKER feed she eats.

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Sask. Delegate On Liberal Meeting

To the Editor:—

As one of the official delegates to the Liberal convention, I am of the opinion that your Mr. Gray's account of the convention is as woefully misleading as he claims were the newspapers and the radio.

In a convention of that size, it would be quite impossible for the thousands of resolutions submitted to be debated in detail from the floor of the meeting.

Some 5,000 constituency resolutions had to be analyzed, reconciled, amalgamated and boiled down, and of the 21 officially included in the platform, nine were dealt with as unfinished business after the vote on the leadership was announced.

In the provincial caucus rooms, the debate was thorough and animated, and the rank and file had every opportunity to express their opinions.

The constituency of Kindersley, for example, submitted 20 resolutions to the provincial headquarters from one of the largest public meetings ever assembled in the riding. Of these no less than 12 were incorporated in the 21 included in the platform, as they were elaborated on and explained by the mover and seconder.

As Mr. Gray himself admits, the resolution on freight rates was forced through the resolutions committee in spite of all the opposition from various members of the cabinet.

The Young Liberals' Association from the floor put through their resolution in regard to a distinctive national flag, quite independently of the resolutions committee.

The floor of the convention forced a change in the agenda, much against the wishes of Mr. King, which gave the contenders for the leadership, twenty minutes to speak to their nominations. As it turned out, much to the surprise of the Saskatchewan and Alberta delegates who succeeded in having the change made with the assistance of Ontario, the candidate who scored by the change was Louis St. Laurent.

The one big shortcoming is not mentioned by Mr. Gray. The work of the resolutions committee should have been done and the resolutions to be considered by the convention mimeographed and a copy available to every delegate, which would have permitted greater opportunity to the rank and file to move amendments.

I notice that the Progressive Conservatives are correcting this, which admittedly was a severe handicap to the rank and file, whoever was responsible for this shortcoming. It is hardly likely that Mr. King had anything to do with that.

But it is not correct to state that the convention was cut and dried, and that the delegates were nothing but a rubber stamp to endorse the dictates of Mackenzie King.

C. Sargent,
Official Delegate, Kindersley Constituency, Sask.

Eyre, Sask.
EDITOR'S NOTE:—The point here is this: Mr. Sargent attaches some importance to the resolutions of the Liberal convention. The editor of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW regards them as utterly inconsequential. The Liberal hierarchy was interested only in one thing — the election of Mr. St.

Laurent. A knock-down, drag-out resolutions fight might have imperilled that objective. The freight-rate resolution was a good illustration of the lengths the leaders were prepared to go to avoid trouble on the convention floor.

Approval of Our Position

To The Editor:—

It is sincerely to be hoped that the following brace of statements, culled from your lead editorial (October issue), are noted by our economic and political leaders: (1) "There is no prosperity for us in \$3 wheat today and 30-cent wheat next year;" and (2) "We are in the business of growing food for export. Double or treble the wages of the railway workers, the factory workers and the store clerks and it will not increase the income of a single western wheat farmer by a single dollar. But it will increase his costs to such an extent that he will be driven bankrupt by even \$3 wheat."—(Farm and Ranch Review.)

Well and truly said, Mr. Editor.

Then, a few pages further along, in that same issue, there is an incisive reference to the dangers involved when "the French farmers are encouraged to grow wheat, which they do poorly, instead of raising meat, which they can do well" (Special Correspondence from Ottawa).

I would like to support this latter viewpoint, on the dangers inherent in attempts to make every populous little land in Europe self-sufficient in terms of its "Daily Bread" with the following paragraph from Paul de Hevesy's volume on "World Wheat", in which direct reference is made to an official report to the United States Govern-

ment from the American Embassy in Paris (1937): "It should also be borne in mind that in addition to the above direct costs" (i.e., \$115,000,000 between 1929 and 1933, for denaturing, exporting, security stocks, etc.) "French consumers were required to contribute a great deal more in the form of higher prices paid for flour and bread. From the middle of 1933 to the middle of 1936, it has been estimated that French consumers were required to pay out 13½ billion francs (approximately \$600,000,000 at the present exchange rate) in excess of what the wheat would have cost them had they been able to obtain it at world market prices." A world wheat agreement seems to me to be the solution, in a friendly world?

Walter P. Davisson.

Toronto.

To the Editor:—

In your leading Editorial, October number, you are forgetful that we are living in the times biblically of the "restitution of all things," and that the only infallible text book is "the Bible." That our export trade in the very near future is to become an economic flop would be correct, but the assumption that this would be disastrous to Canada is stupid, what you overlook is that sheer necessity would force the price of things farmers have to buy to the size of their pocketbooks.

Also you would be plain dumb if you overlook this pregnant fact, that with nothing to eat we would all die quickly, suggesting that to reach equitable price parity, all food (primary products) must form the basis of national and international price structures and that the mark-up of other goods and services in the economic superstructure must emanate from the food price basis.

Your Editorial nose may turn up in disdain at such a revolutionary socialistic idea, if you let it do so, you have forgotten that "the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof", no one individual's, no one nation's.

Edwin Miller.

Outlook, Sask.

What's Wrong With The Farm and Ranch Review?

To the Editor:—

What's wrong with the Farm and Ranch Review? Not very much. I like it. But sometimes one can see little shortcomings in even the most dearly loved. May my criticisms be taken as "constructive" and not "carping." The aim of your publication is to present subjects of interest or help to Farmers, Ranchers or their Families. I would say that it does not give enough consideration to the Home. Land, of course, is important; equipment and buildings for the comfort of stock are very essential, but the house, and the home it cherishes, is of paramount importance to every member of the family. True, it isn't the part of the farm that brings in the shekels, but it is the power-house of the farm, where the body machine is nourished and warmed, where the spirit is strengthened, and plans and purposes are made and nurtured.

There are a great number of British war brides who are having their first experience in home making on a farm. They cannot "run over to mother" for advice, and are perhaps too proud to seek it elsewhere. They have cook books of course, but cook books take it for granted that the cook already knows a few things about cooking, whereas, she may not, even many Canadian brides. Just exactly what does "very stiff" mean as applied to beaten whites of eggs? She would be glad to

know it is when the whites cling to the dish when turned upside down. Must she make seven or eight seven-minute icings before she learns just what "stand up in peaks" really means? Does it mean to stay standing, or stand and fall? Aunt Sal fills the bill to a certain extent, but Aunt Sal can't do it all, capable as she is. She hasn't the space.

So, to other sections of the paper, I would say, "Please move over a bit, and give the Woman's Section more room."

(Mrs.) Ida M. Haliburton.
Red Deer, Alberta.

To the Editor:—

Here is my idea of what is wrong and what is right with the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW:

Wrong

(1) You are poor window dressers. Your whole layout is shabby. Dress it up and sweeten it up to the eye.

(2) Not enough pictures. Get out your candid camera and hike out to the farms.

(3) Many readers crave contests to match wits in friendly fashion. How about a series for winter issues?

(4) Assign timely farm topics for discussion each month and pay for the best three at usual rates.

(5) Under the masthead, to the memory of the late Mr. Peterson, print his old slogan: "Read not to contradict and refute, nor to believe and

take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—(Bacon).

Right

- (1) Super-duper editorials.
- (2) No serial trash.
- (3) Handy Devices.
- (4) Feature articles.
- (5) Dandy short story.

Dave Learmont.

Picture Butte, Alta.

To the Editor:—

We like the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW just as it is, nothing should be deleted, but I would like to see one or two other features added.

First, I would like to see some timely material on poultry in each issue. In the August issue there was not a line on poultry and surely this is one of our most important sidelines and usually supplies the farm wife's pin money. I think an up-to-the-minute article on "culling" as the pullets go into the laying house(s) would have been most timely.

Then I would like to see some articles on gardening. Material is endless, vegetable, fruit, flower, shelter-belts and at the first frost swing into house plants.

Why not feature one or two plants and the best variety of each best suited to prairie conditions? Many housewives are, or could be interested in this healthy and profitable hobby.

Why not have your readers start a "Hobbies' Corner?" This should turn up some unusual and really instructive reading. After the initial push, it should run itself.

Last, why not list now and then the excellent (and free) government bulletins, both provincial and federal.

Then there are bees ———!

Mrs. Frank A. Lyon.

Shawnigan Lake, B.C.

To the Editor:—

Apropos of your asking, "What's Your Opinion?" I think I'll put in my 2 cents worth. I don't intend any disrespect to the late Charles Peterson, when I say, your paper has been improved, I'd say 100%. I always read it, every-bit, and I also read lots of other papers, so I should be a good judge, and here is just two things, that might be changed:

1st. The quality of your paper does not correspond with the quality of your reading matter.

2nd. Couldn't you manage a crossword puzzle? Just a small, simple one, about on a par with the ones in the Calgary Herald or the Western Producer? I love them, and always feel cheated, when I get to the last page and no crossword puzzle!

Your plan for a farm house in your August number is one of the best I have ever seen, but it leaves me cold, as the only "house" I'd ever build would be a two-roomed trailer. After spending 20 to 25 years taking care of a big house, on a farm, one loses all interest in spacious rooms, wide halls, tall windows.

Mary Wendelboe.

Claresholm, Alta.

To the Editor:—

In answer to your heroic request for letters of criticism, I am submitting mine. It seems ridiculous to find fault with your periodical when we pay such a paltry price for it, but human nature being what it is, I find myself doing so. I think your paper would be much more acceptable if it were properly stapled together so it would stay all in one piece. Its disjointed condition is annoying to the reader and gives it a slovenly, unattractive appearance which is not in accord with the very fine reading material it contains.

Mrs. C. C. Nelson.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

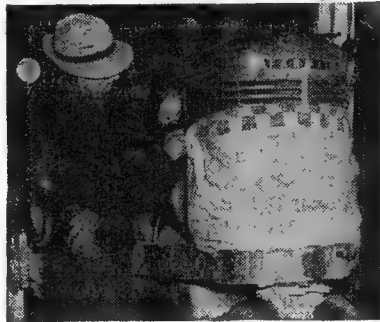
Farm Service Facts

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These Steps Help Tractors Work Better in Cold Weather

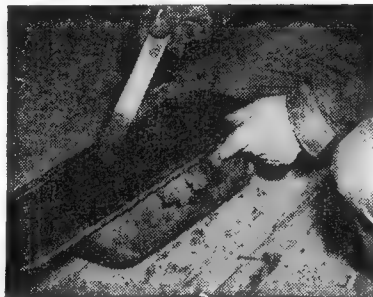


A curtain is a necessity if the tractor is not equipped with shutters.

Next to protecting the engine with the proper strength of anti-freeze for coldest weather, probably the most important thing about winter tractor operation is to provide for quick warming up. Where shutters are not provided, a radiator curtain is needed.

Quick Warming Fights Sludge

A quick engine warm-up is a big help in preventing formation



Sludge is the arch enemy in winter.

of sludge in the crankcase . . . which is one of the main hazards of winter operation. Sludge is caused by condensation of water

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An oil filter does no good with an element like this.

in the crankcase while it is still cold . . . the water mixes with the oil to form a "goo" that is freezeable. This can happen in any engine, and is particularly apt to happen in a worn engine that allows more "blow-by" between pistons and cylinder walls. If sludge forms, it may plug the screen on the oil pump or freeze in the pipe lines and cause burned-out bearings.

Two other steps help to fight sludge. One is to change oil more often than in warm weather. The other is to change the oil filter element more often (see picture).

For winter operation, it is always advisable to flush the crankcase and re-fill with winter-grade Marvelube. Also to flush out the transmission and re-fill with winter-grade gear oil.

Two Steps Protect Batteries

One is to charge the battery fully, and keep it charged, so the liquid will not freeze. The other is

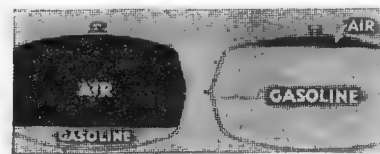
PIB protects batteries and the whole ignition system against moisture.



to protect both battery and ignition wires from moisture with Atlas "PIB", the liquid insulation.

Full Tanks Prevent Condensation

When the fuel tank is left empty, or half empty, overnight, the moisture in the air (inside the



By keeping the fuel tank full, you reduce condensation of moisture.

tank) condenses and mixes with the gasoline . . . to cause trouble later. Best way to prevent such condensation is to fill the fuel tank last thing at night . . . or after the day's work is finished.

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We can afford to make this kind of offer because early orders help us to cut production costs and distribution costs. When we have orders ahead, we can plan ahead . . . and do a better job all round.

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Water Erosion



More Water For The West Means More People, Wealth

By C. FRANK STEELE

IRRIGATION is again "on the march" in Western Canada, with the federal government talking a hundred million dollars for the long-range program. That amount is not too much for if those great semi-arid areas of the Palliser Triangle are to thicken up their settlement they must have water for the land. Then it will become a garden just like the Eastern Irrigation District, the Lethbridge Northern, Taber-Barnwell and Vauxhall areas, Magrath-Raymond-Stirling and Coaldale districts and others that might be cited, including the productive Valmarie project in South-western Saskatchewan.

The economy of an immense section of Western Canada is bound up in irrigation. Moreover, it is a fact that irrigation brings immigration. It is not too much to say that the extension of irrigation under the St. Mary-Milk River Development in Southern Alberta will result in 2,500 to 3,000 new families being settled on farms. Settlers follow the water ditch and more settlers on lands capable of raising up to 20 and even 25 tons of sugar beets an acre at better than \$14 a ton gross as at present contract prices means you have a productive potential close to that of the famous Salt River Valley of Arizona or the fertile irrigated valleys of Utah which a hundred years ago were sterile wastes. Irrigation made them "blossom as the rose."

The S.M.R.D. will cost the senior governments as estimated \$20,000,000 when the maximum development is attained. That is a lot of money, but it will bring another half million acres of land under irrigation. The U.S. Reclamation Service has spent astronomical sums on its national conservation program because irrigation "pays off." Sugar beets have been mentioned. At \$14 a ton, and the returns for the 1948 crop may be nearer \$15, the farmer who raises 15 tons to the acre will show a gross return of \$210 an acre. In 1947 the sugar industry represented new wealth to Southern Alberta of roughly \$7,500,000 — all from irrigated lands, cannery crops and potatoes another \$2,000,000 and dairy products, largely originating on irrigated farms, \$2,250,000. This is indicative of what can be done by the intelligent application of water to the lands of the West. They have all the constituents to give high returns; all they need is water.

Sugar beets lie at the basis of irrigation farming and next fall should see the new Taber sugar factory in operation. This plant spells faith in irrigation. It will cost \$4,000,000, will slice 1,700 tons of beets a day and draw its raw product from the present Coaldale-Taber-Barnwell districts and eventually when irrigation under the S.M.R.D. is extended east of Taber from lands as far east as Bow Island. That is the "New Look" in an area once called the "Dust Bowl". It's not easy to get a farm down there today.

Productivity of prairie lands is shown in the increase of beet tonnage at Taber. In 1925 the district raised 752 acres of beets with an average of 6½ tons to the acre; in 1946, 7,241 acres gave an average of 14.93 tons as

against a Dominion average of 10.4 tons.

But this picture is confined to only a small section of Southern Alberta. One survey shows that in Alberta and Saskatchewan there are still two million irrigable acres of land and enough water, if it is stored up in dams, to water the lot. The Red Deer diversion alone will irrigate half a million acres. In the great Palliser Triangle across the prairies into southwestern Manitoba there is an annual rainfall of only 8 to 16 inches and the danger of drought is always present. It is here that storage of the water flowing down the rivers from the Rocky Mountains comes into the picture and later the diversion of these waters to the thirsty soil.

In the P.F.R.A. headquarters in Regina there is a list of some 150 projects for water storage and irrigation in the west. Some have been completed, others are blueprinted for the future. These projects, if completed, would carry the waters of the great South Saskatchewan River to the cities of Moose Jaw and Regina assuring them of the supply of water



they need and restoring the water table and lake levels over a vast area in Central Saskatchewan. It would give irrigation to many new sections of country, would provide stock-watering places, conserve the native grass essential to the livestock industry and create power. In a word, western reclamation as now visualized will go far in aiding in stabilizing 25,000,000 acres of land now under cultivation in the West.

You might say that given water, a good share of the farmers and their sons in the West know nothing about handling it. That is true and looking to the time when this will be a real need, the suggestion has been by John R. MacNicol, M.P., Toronto-Davenport, ardent booster for irrigation, that a School of Irrigation be established possibly at Lethbridge where practical instruction would be given in the fall and winter months in irrigation practices and farming "under the water ditch." These prospective irrigators would see what the older irrigated areas are doing, how they have paid out on their high-priced lands by the raising of special crops balanced up with livestock and beef and lamb feeding.

They might be introduced to the Taber Irrigation District east of Lethbridge 35 miles, which was born of a succession of drought years. This project, managed by a hard-headed pro-

(Continued on page 21)

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Frank H. Pearce, Manager

(Continued from page 20)

gressive chap by the name of Ted Sundal, comprises some 25,000 acres drawing its water from Chin Lake, a natural reservoir east of Coaldale. Here, in 1944, nine thousand acres in sugar beets returned to the growers a gross of better than \$1,000,000. That land was cattle country at one time, land of the short grass. One "critter" was run on 40 acres of leased land and that large unit per animal was considered necessary so there would be enough grass left after grazing to re-seed itself.

One student of the relationship of irrigation to land production, H. G. Long of the Western Canada Reclamation Association, Lethbridge, has put the Taber story like this:

"It is commonly accepted as a fact in the range country that the rate of gain of beef cattle is 250 pounds per head per annum. This is the basis upon which the Alberta Government signs range leases with the stockmen. It takes 40 acres of short grass range, such as the Taber area afforded, to produce 250 pounds of beef in a year. On that basis the 9,000 acres of Taber Irrigation project sugar beet land, which in 1944 produced \$1,000,000, in its virgin state have produced 9,000 divided by 40 and multiplied by 250: — 56,250 pounds of beef.

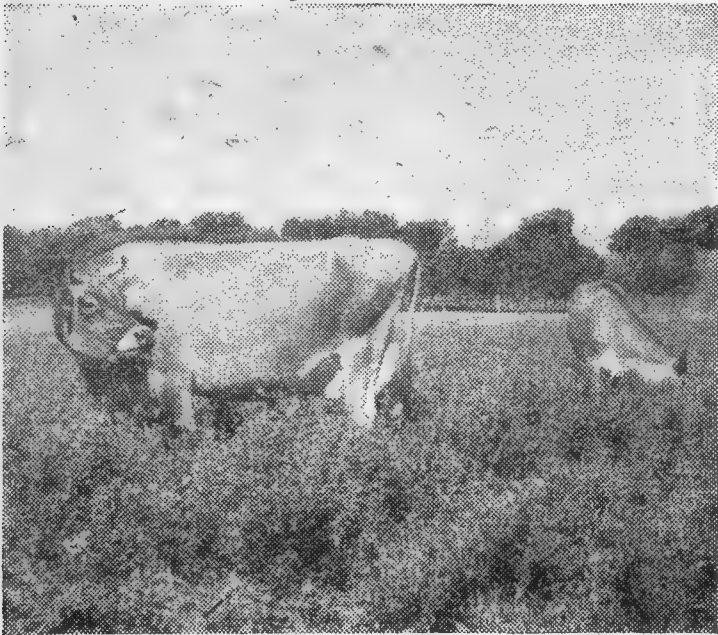
Allowing wartime prices for grass beef (ten cents a pound), the 9,000 acres, had it been in range grass and processed by beef cattle, would have brought the owner \$5,025 gross, or 62½ cents per acre.

With sugar beets, under irrigation, it produced a gross return to the grower of \$111.50 an acre. True, he spent \$50 or probably \$60 per acre to produce that return, and the best land had grown in value to \$75 to \$150 an acre, but the fact remains that irrigation made possible nearly 200 times the per acre return of that land in its virgin state.

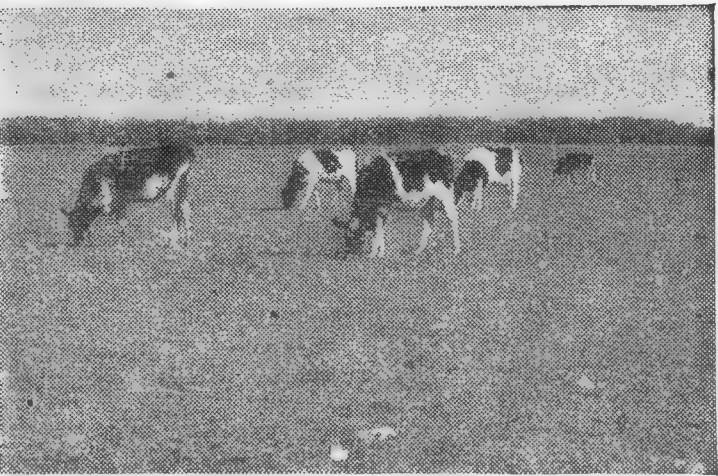
"Or, to put it another way, it would have taken 1,604,800 acres of short grass range land in use as a cattle ranch to produce as much gross revenue in a year as that 9,000 acres of the same land under irrigation and raising sugar beets."

That computation, as indicated, was made some years ago, but the picture would be comparatively the same today with the general price level of beef, beets, etc., substantially higher. It all points to the value of water as applied to the land in building up farm production. It tells its own story for irrigation.

Good Pasture —



— And Poor Pasture



Oyen Farm Beauty Spot

A refreshing sight in this drought area is the orchard of Allan Stewart who live about 35 miles from Oyen, Alta. Visitors to this beauty spot find trees and bushes so loaded with fruit that the branches require bracing.

Fruits grown include plums, apples, cherries, apricots, Missouri currants, pears and grapes, all in profusion. Mr. Stewart started this orchard in sandy

soil without the aid of a watering system and using no fertilizer. A wind-break of tall trees protects the orchard.

People come from far and near with their baskets and boxes to pick the fruit, paying a small price per pound.

So far this year two tons of fruit have been sold, and much more is available for purchase, as Mr. Stewart is unmarried and able to use only a small part of the fruit he produces each year.

MORE PROFIT! LESS LABOUR!

With butter-fat bringing in high prices you can make even more profit with a labour-saving Renfrew Cream Separator. With a waist-high supply can and easy turning crank, the clean-skimming Renfrew gives long trouble-free service, yet costs no more than ordinary separators. Ask your Renfrew District Representative to demonstrate a Renfrew in your dairy.

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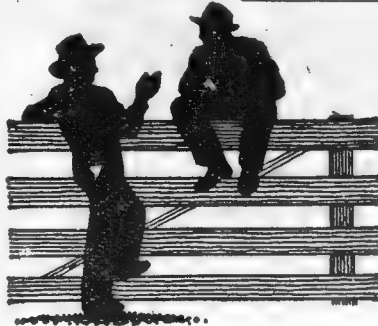
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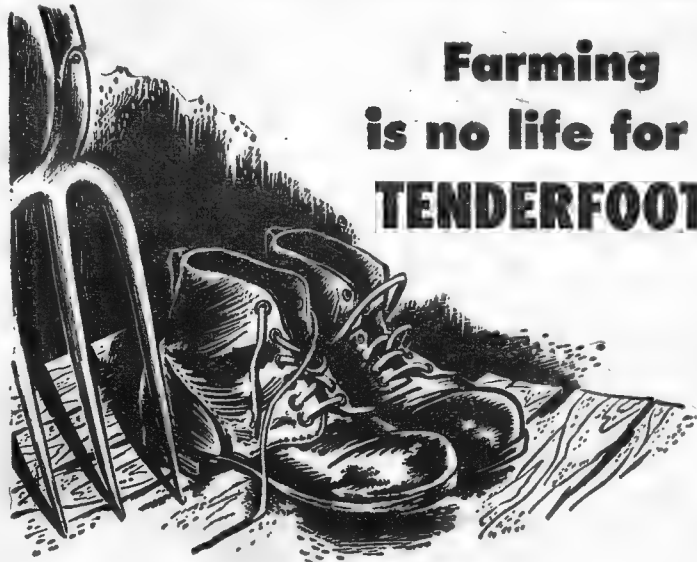
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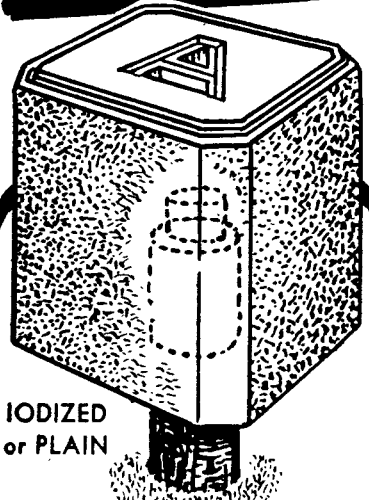
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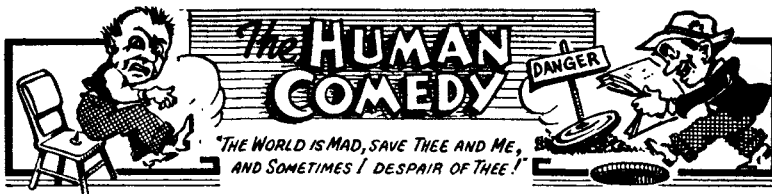


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Critic

In Berwick, Pa., an exasperated six-year-old boy explained to police why he had tried to burn down the Berwick Christian Church: the services were too long.

Unfair Trade

In Los Angeles, a divorce was granted to Mrs. Arthur M. Hamburger after she testified that her husband insisted on doing the cooking, made her do the dishes.

The New England Conscience

In Shirley, Mass., the Rev. Ray Meserve politely requested the "godly" to stay away from his special "sinners only" church service, thereupon had the biggest attendance since Easter.

The Criminal Mind

In Oklahoma City, Clyde Merrill reported that the thief who stole his clothes had mailed him the pawn tickets.

First Things

At Narvik, Norway, when shipmates threw him a line after he fell overboard, Odd Evensen tied the rope to his brandy bottle, yelled: "Save this first!"

Self-Sufficient

In London, Ark., police were looking for the burglars who broke into the local garage to get tools to break into the village post office.

Holiday Mood

In London, when the *Daily Herald* sent a couple of reporters and three homing pigeons to cover a cross-Channel swim, the reporters came home, but the pigeons headed, respectively, for Paris, Marseille and the Riviera.

Old Hand

In Leeds, England, police finally caught up with Burglar Robert Woolbridge, 94, after he had (1) cleared a four-foot wall, (2) jumped off a 14-foot embankment, and (3) scurried off into some bushes.

Perfectionists

Near Wolfsville, Md., C. Wesley Swope, Jr., out practicing his imitation of squirrel chatter, was shot and wounded by C. Wesley Swope, Sr., out squirrel hunting.

Signature

In Southampton, England, police explained to the judge how they tracked down Drugstore Burglar Martin Hanley: he left some self-addressed letters and his identity card in the rifled cash register.

Second Bounce

A Detroit man — Vernon Dobson — thought he had figured things pretty smart.

He gave a bogus cheque for a used car.

Then he sold the car for \$950 profit.

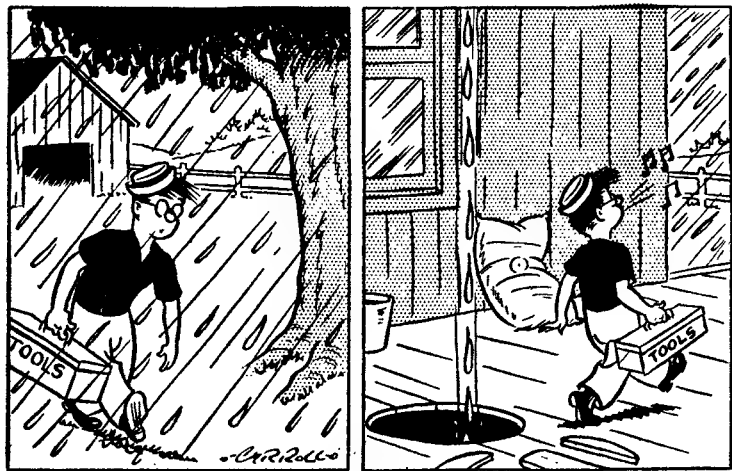
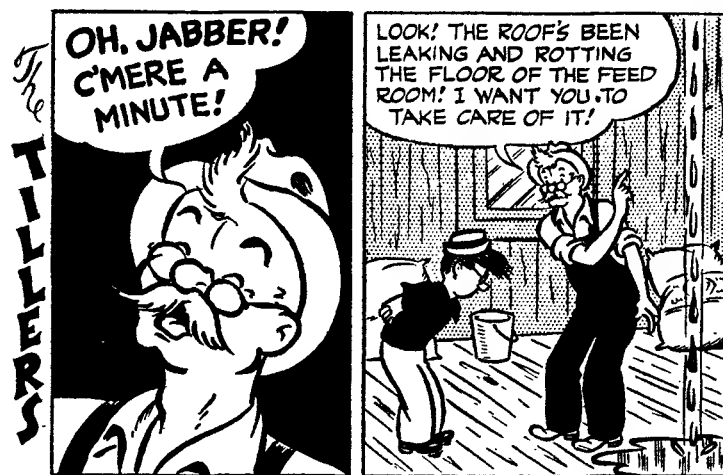
He rushed to the bank to cash the second cheque before his own bounced. But the second cheque was no good, either.

Runaway

In Gainesville, Fla., police who arrested Maebell Jackson for ramming into an oil tank reported that she had tried to stop her car by yelling "Whoa! Whoa!"

Precaution

In Los Angeles, Ross E. Piper reported to police that the burglar who broke into his house had stolen nothing but the burglar alarm.



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Saskatoon Oil To New Zealand

SASKATOON products from the Wheat Pool's vegetable oil plant are going further and further afield. The first shipment for "down under," 50,000 gallons of linseed oil for New Zealand, left in October.

Two more orders for New Zealand will be completed next month, A. D. Miller, manager of the oil plant, said.

Last year about 600 tons of linseed oil in barrels were shipped to South Africa. Linseed oil and meal are also going to many European countries from the Saskatoon plant, including the United Kingdom, Belgium, Poland, Switzerland, and Bibonal Germany.

Asked how the plant managed to trade with Poland, the only country under Russian influence to receive its products, Mr. Miller said the linseed oil for Poland was first sent to Switzerland, then re-shipped from there.

When the new refinery was completed at the plant, and more refined oil available, Manager Miller expected an expansion of trade with the countries which they were now doing business.

Prizes For Sask. Students

FOUR prizes of \$100 each are to be awarded to undergraduates at the University of Saskatchewan by the research division of the province's department of co-operation for these relating to co-operative development, Hon. L. F. McIntosh announced.

Topics may be selected, under the rules of the competition, from the general fields of co-operative production, co-operative marketing, co-operative purchasing of goods or services and credit unions, including related financial or legal problems.

A committee of six has been named to supervise the competition. Its members are: V. C. Fowke, professor of economics (chairman); W. B. Francis, K.C., Saskatoon; A. H. Turner, Director of Research, Department of Co-operation; H. Van Vliet, Department of Farm Management; F. C. Cronkite, Dean of the College of Law; and J. H. Thompson, Dean of the College of Commerce.

One prize of \$100 is to be awarded to an undergraduate student of each of the Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Science, Commerce, and Law.

Wilson Takes Over Melfort Station

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture of the appointment of Harold E. Wilson, B.S.A., as Superintendent of the Melfort Experimental Station, Sask.

Though born in Prospect, Ont., Mr. Wilson is a westerner by upbringing, for his family soon moved to Western Canada to a farm near Saskatoon, Sask.

Mr. Wilson is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, where he specialized in animal husbandry. During the summers while attending University he lectured on animal husbandry and judged various breeds of livestock at summer fairs and exhibitions for the Extension Department of the University.

Hoppers Worse Next Year

SASKATCHEWAN'S preliminary grasshopper survey, conducted by the staff of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Saskatoon, indicates that an outbreak of grasshoppers more

SASKATCHEWAN NOTES

severe and widespread than that experienced in the province this year can be expected in 1949, Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet said today.

"Entomologists have advised that control measures will be imperative over a large area of the province south of a line running from Macklin, on the Alberta boundary, through North Battleford and Prince Albert and west of a line passing roughly through Ros-

thern, Wynyard, Semans, Indian Head, Midale and Estevan," the minister said.

In outlining the general policy of the province in the 1949 grasshopper campaign, Mr. Nollet said that spray chemicals, which proved effective in destroying hoppers this year, would be bought by the government and resold to municipalities at cost price next year.

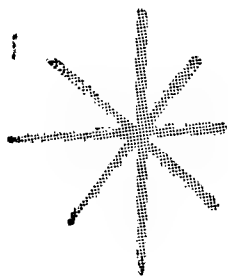
The policy of his department with regard to baiting supplies would be the same as in 1948 when carload lots of sawdust were supplied to municipalities and L.I.D.'s on request and the initial cost and inward freight were paid by the department. The initial cost and inward freight on required mill feeds over one and a half tons will also be borne by the department of agriculture which, in addition, will provide sodium arsenite, freight prepaid.



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His name may be George Wilson, Patrick O'Reilly or Emile Legault. He may be a farmer, a lawyer, a carpenter, a real estate agent, a banker, a teacher or one of our own employees. His wife or mother might be a shareholder. He and about 5,000 other Canadians from all walks of life are the owners of Dominion Textile Company Limited. Last year, among them, they did \$57,838,394 worth of business. That was the company's total income for the year.

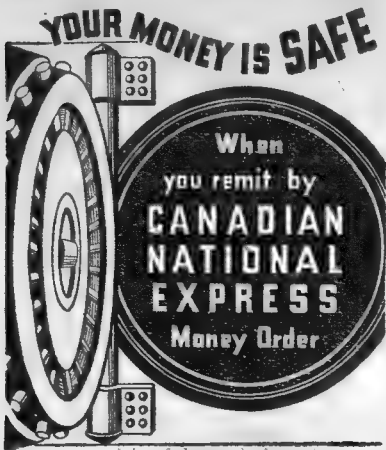
Let's simplify it and say each Average Shareholder did \$11,567.67 worth of business. That was the money he took in. Now let's look at what he spent to get that money. Here it is, roughly calculated, for the average shareholder.



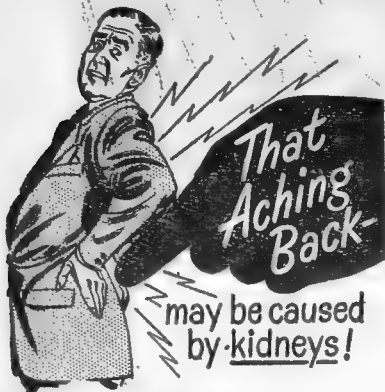
Raw materials (principally raw cotton)	\$5,730.85
Starches, chemicals, dyes, packing cases, other supplies and operating expenses such as repairs, fuel, power, light, pensions, insurance and other such items.....	\$2,181.68
Amount paid to employees.....	\$2,628.16
Taxes.....	\$ 457.01
Money re-invested to keep the business in a stable condition.....	\$ 178.01
Net profit received by Mr. Average Shareholder (on which he pays personal taxes too).....	\$ 388.96

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NATURE'S WONDERLAND

Who's Right About The Big Bad Wolf?

By KERRY WOOD

(Author of Three Mile Bend, Birds and Animals of the Rockies, A Nature Guide for Farmers.)

DO Siberian wolves come across the Bering Strait into Alaska and Canada? Are the black wolves of the mountains a different variety from the gray wolves of the northern forests? How much do male wolves weigh? Are they dangerous to man?

Over and over again, farmers and ranchers ask questions about this largest member of the wild dog family. The wolf is an established character in our folk-tales and legends, in nursery rhymes and classic literature, with fact and fancy blended freely to add to the general confusion. A Russian novel isn't complete without a midnight pursuit by a band of red-eyed wolves across the frozen steppes, but in Ontario a house-wife chased a wolf away from her poultry pen by brandishing a broom. We hear wild reports about savage bands of wolves terrifying farmers of northern Saskatchewan; to counteract this, we read about the Sault Ste. Marie newspaper-editor who offers \$500 reward to anyone who can furnish positive proof that a wolf has attacked a man—with no takers as yet! We listen to the loud yelps of sportsmen who claim that wolves account for the scarcity of big game in Canada's hinterlands right now; then national park naturalists who have both game and wolves under protected observation state that game animals will increase and thrive despite the presence of natural predators—so long as human hunters don't upset the balance of nature.

Who's right about the Big Bad Wolf?

In the matter of Siberian wolves trotting around the back parts of Canada, your guess is as good as the next. Prominent naturalists who have studied imported and native wolf

specimens claim that they are identical animals; other naturalists, equally prominent, argue that the wolf clan is divided into many sub-varieties and that European and Siberian wolves are quite different from North American specimens.

Along the foothills of Alberta you'll meet many hunters and trappers who favor the idea that the large black wolves of that region are, in reality, fugitives from Russia. Wolves are notorious wanderers, it is true, and some outdoorsmen claim that it would be an easy matter for Siberian wolves to cross the Bering Straits on winter ice and gradually spread down through Alaska, the Yukon Territory, and finally into the Alberta mountain zone.

Peasant Diet

These folk argue that there is a large and savage strain of wolf in them thar hills—and the Siberian wolves, according to Russky stories of a half-century back, were fond of dining on the unarmed peasant and regularly killed all folk who ventured out of the village after dark. For proof that these wolves in the Alberta hills are transplanted Siberian stock, hunters will narrate wild-eyed tales about being chased up trees by wolves, about the wolf that threatened two fishermen at Jackfish Lake near Nordegg, and about the Sundre trapper who saw five wolves loping purposefully along his back trail and was positive that only his accurate shooting prevented him from becoming a wolf-supper!

Then go talk to Hudson's Bay Company factors of the north, to Mounties who have served on northern outposts, to Indians who live in the back country. They all poof-poof the notion that the wolf is a dangerous

beastie. They claim that wolves are only seen by chance, and that wolves avoid men whenever possible. However, they do tell you that wolves are curious animals, and because of this streak will sometimes follow a trail and spy on a man—but with no intention of dining on a human ham-bone! This curiosity angle sounds reasonable, when we remember the active curiosity of both coyotes and foxes who are close relatives of wolves. And once again it should be repeated that authentic cases of wolves attacking men during this age of modern firearms are almost unheard of, which bears out the Sault Ste. Marie editor's statement: "Any man who sez he was et by a wolf is a liar!"

Wolves vary greatly in size and color, giving some credence to the idea that we may have many sub-varieties. For example, the desert-living wolves of the south-western States are generally pale in pelage and usually small in size—this latter feature possibly because of the scarcity of food in desert regions. On the other hand, wolves of the Alberta mountain zone are often black in color and sometimes quite large in size—game is plentiful in that area, which may help them develop into more sizeable animals than their desert relatives.

The color phases are not always consistent in any one locality, and we know that blacks, greys, and tans occur in the same wolf litter. Black wolves have always been something of a feature of the tribe in the Alberta mountains, but the bands of wolves that used to follow buffalo herds in days of yore were reported to be grey in color by pioneer historians, while timber wolves of Eastern Canada are usually fawn-grey but occasionally vary from smokey black to pale fawn.

Sizes of wolves vary just as much as their color schemes, with giants and runts in almost every litter. But we seem to hear more talk about the large wolves than the midget ones, and occasionally we run into someone who swears he killed a 200-pound wolf.

Well, few trappers and hunters take the time to measure and weigh the specimens they obtain. And it is a human characteristic to exaggerate. The hunter is a kinsman of the angler, after all, and most of us tend to talk up the size of our catch. But if you'd like to know the actual facts of wolf measurements, zoo specimens provide us with reliable figures. The average length of the male wolf is five feet long from nose to tip of tail, with the tail accounting for 15 inches of that total. The height of the male animal at the shoulder, 26 to 28 inches. Weight, 75 to 110 pounds. Female specimens are about one-fourth smaller.

Big One Got Away

Remember, these are average measurements. There will be exceptions to the rule, but the giant exceptions should be carefully measured and weighed in front of reliable witnesses before excessive claims are made. A wolf is an impressive animal. If you walk around the bend of a wilderness trail and suddenly find yourself face to face with one, you're apt to remember the man-eating animals of boogeyland and re-act accordingly. Before the startled wolf lopes off into the forest to get out of rifle range, your imagination has gone to work. After all, he's a real live wolf and he's wild and there he stands right in front of you, and the only weapon you have in your pocket is a somewhat dull nail-file. So, when you get back to camp, you tell the boys that you saw a wolf that was This Big!

(Continued on page 25)

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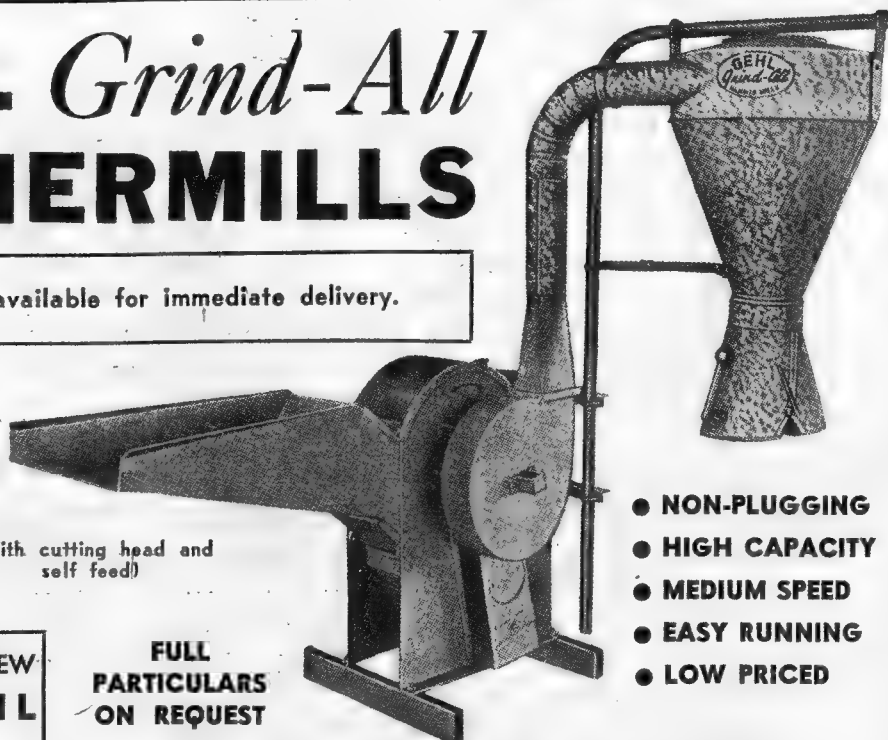
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FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMENTARY

Is U.N. a Debating Society?
Yes, But It Has Its Value

By BEN MALKIN

WHILE the United Nations has proved itself capable, within limits, of resolving issues which do not involve the interests of the United States and Russia too closely, it has amply demonstrated at the meeting of the General Assembly in Paris that without co-operation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union the organization can, for the moment at least, be little more than a debating society.

On two major issues, the Berlin blockade and the international control of atomic energy, U.N. has been unable to affect a compromise satisfactory to the world's two major powers.

Yet the organization's value even as a debating society is so great that there appears to be no danger at present of a withdrawal from U.N. by either the United States or Russia. It was feared for a time, when the United States, Britain and France decided to bring the Berlin quarrel before the United Nations, that Russia might go as far as to withdraw from the organization. Instead Russia has merely declined to participate in the Berlin discussion, and has not even gone so far as to withdraw from the talks altogether, as she did when her relations with Iran were criticized almost three years ago.

The significance of this Russian decision is clear. Isolationist and aggressive as she is, she yet does not feel herself strong enough or self-sufficient enough to reject altogether the United Nations, as Germany, Japan and Italy felt they could do with the League of Nations. That being the case, it is not likely that she will deliberately make war on the rest of the world within the near future.

The fight over Berlin hinges, of course, over the larger question of control of Germany itself. The Russian blockade is merely an attempt to force the western democracies to forego their plan to create a west German government, and to compel them to withdraw west German currency from Berlin in favor of Soviet currency. The importance which the Russians place on the control of western Germany, with the vast industrial potential of the Ruhr Valley, cannot be over-estimated. It may be expected that they will not readily surrender to the U.S. and Britain over the Berlin issue as long as they feel it gives them some hope of gaining concessions from the Atlantic powers in the larger question of the control of Germany.

(Continued from page 24)

Despite periodic wolf-raids on cattle and sheep in the outlying farm districts today, these wild dogs are losing their fight for survival in settled Canada. They are clever at eluding traps and keeping out of rifle range, but the human hunter always seems capable of out-witting the smartest lobo-wolf that elects to live near man's herds. Settlement has driven them from seventy-five per cent of their original range on this continent.

Coyotes thrived with the coming of farmers — not because of sheep flocks and fat pullets, but because grain-growing increased enormously the numbers of coyotes' natural food animals: moles or field-mice. But wolves, more dependent on larger game such as the young of buffalo, moose, elk, and deer, found that when their natural game decreased mankind resented having his calves and sheep supply the deficiency. So wolves were hunted, trapped, poisoned, and de-

What Price War?

Apart from war, the Russians have a great deal to lose in their present fight with the west. The United States and Britain have now instituted a blockade of the Soviet zone of Germany which is reported to be having its effects. But whether this economic blow against the Russians will persuade them to lift the Berlin blockade remains to be seen.

Other measures have been taken in recent weeks to convince the Russians that there is little future for them in whatever expansionist efforts they may contemplate. The west European countries — Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg — have formed a military alliance with Viscount Montgomery at its head. The United States has embarked on a rearmament program which will cost, this year, \$15,000,000,000. She is contemplating something similar to wartime lend-lease to help western Europe rearm. Britain in recent weeks announced a substantial rearmament program, particularly for the air force and the navy.

Here in Canada, recent announcements by such men as Hon. Brooke Claxton, minister of defence, indicate that this country may expect, within the next 12 months, to spend much more on its military establishment than has been the case in any of the past three years.

Thus, while the United Nations meets in Paris, the west continues to put its chief trust in its own sword. But as long as Russians deem world opinion so important to them that they cannot withdraw from the world organization, it appears unlikely that the sword will have to be unsheathed.

Developments elsewhere in the world have been far overshadowed by these events, and have, in fact, in part been due to them. Guerilla fighting has continued in Greece, with no sign of ultimate victory for the government as long as the guerillas continue to receive arms and supplies from Yugoslavia, Albania, and Bulgaria. With the U.S. and Britain pre-occupied by their relations with Russia, little has been done to settle the war in Palestine. And Communist-inspired fighting in the Far East — in Malaya, Indonesia, and China, has been part of the larger pattern of conflict between Communist Russia and the capitalist United States.

cimated throughout most of the farm and ranch districts of North America. The few survivors live in the wilds beyond the farmlands, there to thrive and wane with the periodic cycles of abundance and scarcity affecting game animals. Occasionally, when deer and rabbits are exceptionally scarce, hunger drives a family band of wolves down into the farm districts to prey on domestic stock.

A final word about the famous wolf-howling, supposed to be blood-freezing and bone-chilling. The writer has never subscribed to that belief, but then: I am fond of the saxophone yowlings of coyotes! But the howlings of wolves, be it the long-drawn pack-rally song, the thrilling food-call as the leader wolf races along a fresh game trail, or the moon-baying of a love-sick animal on a tingling cold February night, all have their especial appeal to the understanding ear, a stirring wild music that seems an integral part of Canada's northland.

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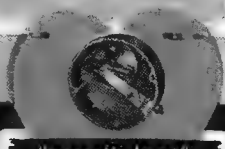
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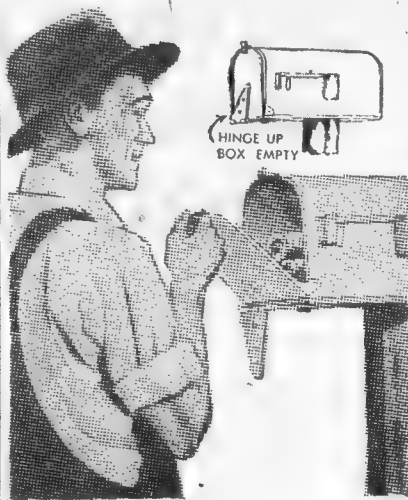
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Handy Devices

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine"



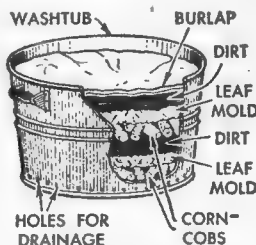
HINGE ON BOTTOM OF MAILBOX SIGNALS MAIL DELIVERY

To eliminate unnecessary trips to my mailbox, I devised this automatic signal which shows when mail has been delivered. It consists of a barn-door hinge, screwed to the bottom of the box, so that the hinge barrel projects about 1/2 in. from the front of the box, permitting the leaf to be propped up against the door. After I remove the mail from the box, I prop the hinge upright, and when the postman opens the box later to deposit mail, the hinge drops down. As my mailbox faces the house, I painted the hinge leaf bright red so it can be seen from the window.

★ ★

RAISE YOUR OWN FISHING WORMS FOR YEAR-ROUND USE

YOU can have fresh, healthy fishing worms in the driest weather when they are hard to find, for ice fishing all winter long, and for fishing in the early spring, if you raise them in the following way. An old washtub, which makes an excellent, easily moved container for the worms, is prepared by punching a row of holes around the lower part of its side and a number of holes in the bottom to allow for drainage. Then, because the worms breed and multiply, cover the bottom of the tub on the inside with a piece of screen wire to prevent small worms from falling through the drain holes. Place a layer of corncocks, broken into short lengths, over the screen wire, next a layer of well-rotted leaf mold, and then a layer of rich soil. Repeat this procedure until the tub is nearly full, and lay several burlap sacks across the top. After dampening the contents of the tub, dig a few hundred worms and place them under the sacks. Feed the worms every ten days with a mixture of coffee grounds, 1 cup; thick, sour milk, 1 cup; and syrup, 3 tablespoonfuls. Merely pour this mixture under the burlap covering. The tub should be kept in a cool part of the basement during the summer months, and in a warm place, preferably near the furnace, during the winter. Keep the contents of the tub damp but not too moist, for the best results.



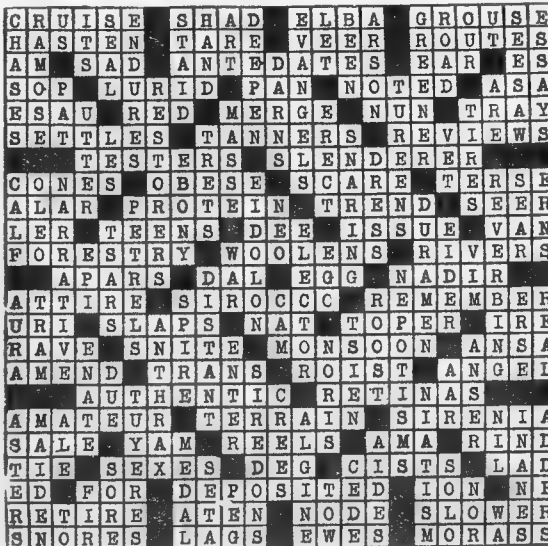
★ ★



SICKLE SECTION BOLTED TO HANDLE FORMS HANDY BUNDLE CUTTER

A USEFUL tool for cutting grain-bundle bands is made by bolting a section from a power sickle to a slotted wooden handle. The latter can be cut from a broomstick or tool handle. A leather thong or piece of rope looped through a hole drilled in the end of the handle will permit carrying the tool on the wrist.

Solution to Last Month's Puzzle



Radiators Limited

133 - 5th AVE. WEST

CALGARY

M 1047 TELEPHONE M 1047

Wholesale & Retail

REPAIRING, RE-CORING AND
CLEANING to Restore circulation



"DESIRE TO SERVE—PLUS ABILITY"

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For Prompt, Proven

Relief

from
Constipation
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Nervousness
Gas and Bloat
Loss of Sleep
and Appetite
when
caused by
Constipation

Get Forni's
Alpenkrauter—

the time proved laxative and stomachic- tonic medicine. Contains 18 of Nature's own medicinal roots, herbs and botanicals. Use as directed. Gently and smoothly Alpenkrauter puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to eliminate clogging waste; helps expel constipation's gas, gives the stomach that comforting feeling of warmth. Be wise—for prompt, pleasant, proven relief from constipation's miseries—get Alpenkrauter today in your neighborhood or send for



SPECIAL OFFER

11 oz. bottle for only \$1.00 shipped post-paid to your door.

MAIL this "SPECIAL OFFER" Coupon—Now

☐ Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me post-paid regular 11 oz. bottle of ALPENKRAUTER.

☐ Send C.O.D. (charges added).

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REPORT FROM MANITOBA

Credit Unions 100th Birthday;
M.F.A. Urges Grain Board

By M. TREVOR HOLLAND

"CREDIT UNIONS are a living symbol of democracy which rests on the signs of shared power, shared respect and upon the conditions of economic balance and enlightenment," Dr. J. K. Friesen told guests attending a dinner, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Credit Union movement, in Winnipeg, last month. He said they hold aloft a torch for economic freedom, not only to their fellow citizens, but to all struggling peoples.

Tracing the history of the credit union movement from its founding in 1848 in the small German town of Heddendorf, Dr. Friesen mentioned men who have contributed much to the implementation of the ideas of credit unions throughout the world.

He spoke of the birth of the credit unions in Canada in 1900, under the leadership of Alphonse DesJardins.

DesJardins, a native of Levis, Quebec, also first introduced the idea of credit unions into the United States, where, in 1934, the Credit Union National Association was formed and which now serves some 5,000,000 members of credit unions in that country.

In 1947 there were 2,546 credit unions in Canada having a total membership of 775,129 members with assets amounting to \$2,000,000,000. Since 1939 the number of Canadian credit unions has tripled and assets have increased over 10 times. Manitoba alone has 122 credit unions with total assets as of Dec. 21, 1947, of \$3,000,000.

Urge Grain Board

THE Wheat Board should become the sole marketing agent of all grains and the Manitoba Government should take the lead in getting a united demand from the prairies for to achieve this. That was one of the planks in the program of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation placed before the Manitoba government late in October.

Here are other requests made to the Government by the representatives of 45,000 organized Manitoba farmers:

Enabling legislation to authorize grain-handling co-operatives to administer a scheme of crop insurance in Manitoba.

The development of an accounting service to encourage and help farmers to maintain simplified farm accounts.

Larger school grants to meet higher salary schedules for teachers. Use of permit teachers in rural schools was deplored.

That increased educational grants of \$1,900,000 already allowed by the province be used for additional educational facilities and not only for reduction of present municipal outlays on education.

Greater emphasis on instruction for correct English, and arithmetic.

A more practical curriculum for schools with emphasis on the needs of rural communities including the teaching of farm bookkeeping in rural schools.

Action by the government to promote and establish larger school units rather than leave the initiative to rural communities.

More active promotion of the Manitoba Technical Institute to make its courses and facilities known in rural areas.

Appointment of a director of co-operative services by the government.

More generous treatment in the issuing of permits to farmers and loggers.

Changes to the highway traffic act to attempt trucks and vehicles operated by farm co-operatives, from present requirements which compel the owners to take out public service vehicle licenses.

Full use by the provincial government of the federal health services plan to bonus hospital construction to provide adequate hospital facilities in Manitoba's rural areas.

Training of practical nurses at the school of nursing was endorsed by the federation. It urged that the health and welfare department continue this school in operation until the nurse shortage was eliminated.

READY MONEY FOR THE GO-AHEAD FARMER...



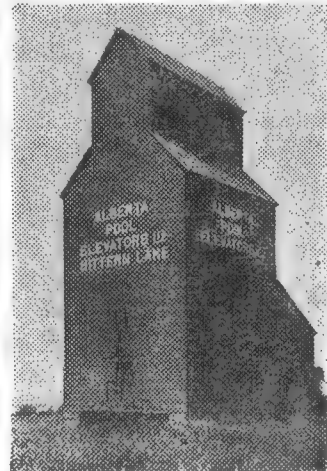
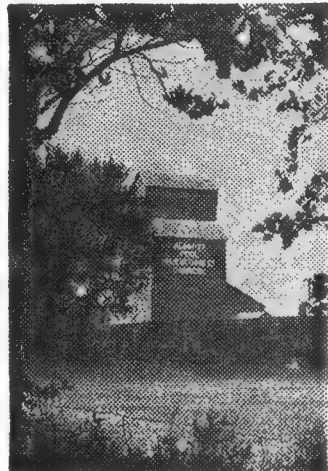
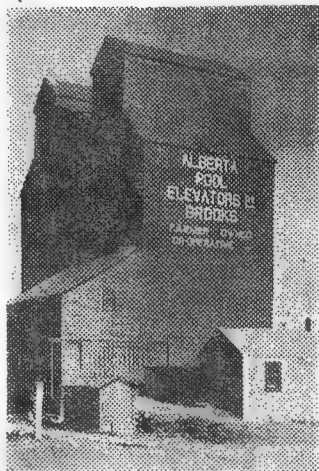
"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
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working with Canadians
in every walk of life
since 1817

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Although you may be short of ready money, you can now pay cash for that machinery or equipment for which you have waited. Buy for cash—and save, by means of a bank loan. See your nearest BofM manager today. Ask or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-ahead Farmer."

BANK OF MONTREAL

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL'S
Silver Anniversary

"THREE OF 487 POOL COUNTRY ELEVATORS"

The Alberta Wheat Pool started in business on October 29, 1923. Its first office was staffed with only 15 employees, and furnished with second-hand equipment.

Today the Alberta Wheat Pool is the largest Alberta business. Its assets include 487 country elevators and two terminals with a total grain capacity of 37,000,000 bushels.

The Alberta Wheat Pool has paid patronage dividends, over the years, to a total of \$3,724,180.15 in cash and has redeemed reserves from original Pool members to a total of \$4,468,883.85.

Alberta Pool Elevators has provided excellent service to patrons and has gained a high reputation for fair dealing. The system has handled as much as 52,000,000 bushels of grain in a single year.

All these, and many other accomplishments, have been achieved by the Wheat Pool members, who have rendered such loyal and devoted service to their own organization over a quarter of a century.

Nothing can take the place of this farmer-owned co-operative in providing security and the preservation of hard-won rights and privileges for the grain producers of this province.

"Make this year a Pool elevator year."

Alberta Pool Elevators

UEFB MOBILIZES TO GIVE BRITAIN STRENGTH ...IN COLD WAR TO WIN THE PEACE

REASON FOR UEFB

By centralizing buying and transportation, including delivery at destination, substantial savings can be effected. The scattered efforts of many can be channelled into an efficient single stream of relief, without a loss of individuality as to persons, groups or organizations.

MORE AID PER DOLLAR

For example: the cost of placing a ready packaged 10-lb parcel in the hands of a recipient in Britain, exclusive of content purchase price, is approximately \$2.50 at present, whereas through UEFB concessions the comparable cost would be 57c to 79c. This economy does not include the very substantial saving which bulk purchasing effects.

The gallant people of Britain are suffering today because they are determined to win the cold war. They are the only nation in Europe fighting with body and mind to vanquish the spectre that haunts the Old World.

Their health is being weakened, their efficiency impaired, by the tremendous restrictions they have imposed upon themselves. They stand in danger of being defeated by undernourishment.

Why? Because Britain imports four-fifths less goods than before the war, yet exports more than half as much again as in 1939.

Says the British Ministry of Food:

"... we are living on marginal nutritional standards, and there is cause for anxiety lest this should be having adverse effects on physique and health ... Everything you can send us is wanted and urgently wanted."

If the British people go under, YOU and all of us, will feel the effects. We need a strong Britain to help fight the cold war. Give generously to UEFB—TODAY.

Give Britain Strength!

Send your cash donation to your Local or Provincial headquarters.
It is deductible from taxable income.

UNITED EMERGENCY FUND FOR BRITAIN

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NATIONAL APPEAL

Nov. 14 - Dec. 5

Continuing the Search For an Ideal Farm Home

By I. C. EDWARDS and M. J. G. McMULLEN

PLANNING the Farm Home must start with the kitchen and the back-door entrance, since the many activities on the farm circulate in, or through, these areas. A kitchen is used for the preparation of food, cooking, canning, dining, in addition to the following activities which are better taken care of in a utility-room area: cream separating — egg packing — poultry dressing — washing — laundry, etc. It is these requirements that have been kept in mind by au-



thors, Edwards and McMullen, in designing Farm Home No. 5.

Note the large kitchen — size 16' x 17' 5" — with ample eating area, a step-saving arrangement of the stove, sink and refrigerator, with windows over the sink commanding a farm yard view and an alcove for a couch with a writing desk at one end, and shelves for books and a mantel radio, on the other. There is play space for small children, and a place for mending too. Just think of the pleasure it would be to work in such a handy kitchen, with so many aids and conveniences!

Room for performing many of the duties, formerly carried on in the kitchen, is provided in the utility room, which is on the same floor and handy to the kitchen. Note the deep sink with adjacent counter space — the wall shelves above this counter — the built-in ironing-board — the three closets for brooms and other utensils — and the linen chute. The closet by the sink is large enough to put away the washing machine, when it is not in use. The cream separator is handy to the counter space, which provides a working area for pails and cream separator parts, during washing operations.

Note the ground level porch, size 7' x 8', at the back door, adjacent to the walk-in cooler. These areas can be omitted, where it is desired, to keep cost to a minimum, since they are simply additions to the main building.

Of special interest to the men-folk will be the wash-up area on the grade entrance landing, with a wash basin and toilet, and a cabinet for work clothes and muddy shoes.

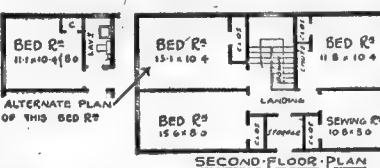
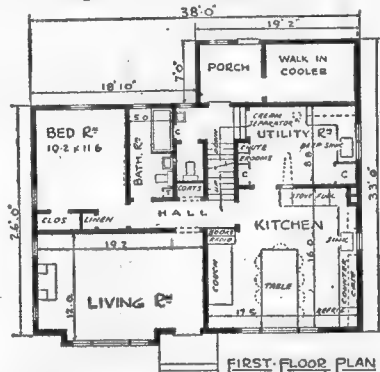
One bedroom is placed on the main floor, handy to the bathroom, and connected to the kitchen by a short hall. This arrangement provides both convenience and privacy, especially when the housewife wants to catch "forty

winks", without climbing up and down stairs, or when she has a sick member of the household to keep an eye on.

The bathroom, which is handy to the foot of the stairs, leading to the second floor, provides convenient and private access from upstairs bedrooms right into the bathroom, without going through other rooms in the house. The toilet fixtures are all grouped around one soil stack, ensuring lower installation costs.

The living room is of ample size — 12' x 19' 2" — and is well lighted by large triple "picture" windows. An inside vestibule for a weather break, could be provided in cases where the front door would be used frequently in the winter time. Doors are well located for maximum optional furniture placement.

The upstairs has three good-sized bedrooms and a sewing room — all with ample clothes closets — in addi-



tion to a large storage closet off the centre hall. The alternate plan shows the possible location of another toilet on the second floor. All bedrooms are well lighted with twin windows.

The exterior, with its wide overhanging front eaves and attractive entrance-way, is pleasing to the eye, and yet of easy-to-build lines. The rear wall is two storeys in height, and at the front the roof is carried down to a one-storey elevation.

Farm and Ranch Review readers, who are interested in finding out the cost of the materials required to build Farm Home No. 5, are invited to write for a free "List of Quantities", which can be readily priced by your local lumber dealer. Address your enquiries to: Messrs. Edwards and McMullen, c/o E. and M. Home Building Service, 920 - 922 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

\$315,077 Sewerage System Is Completed At Vermilion

THE town council at Vermilion now has a complete water and sewerage system.

Work on the installation of laying water and sewer lines commenced in the fall of 1946 and is now finished with lone exception of the installation of the water tower which is by a separate company and is now under way.

Total cost of the system is \$315,077. Town receipts to meet this cost from sale of debentures and various other payments amounted to \$280,577. There is a balance in the utility trust fund

from the recent sale of the power plant of \$62,500 from which the balance of payments will be met.

The water and sewer system was estimated in 1945 to cost \$230,000 and provision made for this amount. Cost of installation, due to spiralling prices of materials and extras, rose to \$315,305, an increase of \$85,305.

Vermilion now is fully modern. It has natural gas for domestic and industrial uses, water and sewer. The business section is heated from one central steam heating plant, the only system of its kind in Alberta.

RIBTOR

The Surplus Sale Mail Order House

FOOD BAGS — Keeps everything fresh. Completely waterproof. New plicofilm, 9" x 18". Per dozen \$1.00

TIN PITCHERS — 2-quart size. Each 49c

ENAMELWARE

10" white enamel plates, each 17c
12" oval platters, white enamel 49c
7" x 11" roasters, with lid, white 99c
5" bowls, white enamel 17c

HOT WATER BOTTLES — Made by Dominion Rubber. 1 quart capacity. Reg. price \$1.19 79c

DOOR MATS — Rubber door mats. Keep the mud out of your home or office. Heavy duty, size—24" x 36". Link sections, rod wire hinged. Slightly used but in good condition \$1.75

DOUBLE-DECKER BUNK BEDS — Solidly made with strong angle iron. Easily folded to take up less space when not in use. 57" high, 30" wide \$7.95

MATTRESSES to fit bunk beds. Brand new. Each \$5.95

BENCHES — Folding — Solid wood, 6' long, 10" wide, 18" high, with metal or wooden folding legs. Selling everywhere at \$2.95. Special prices on request for lots of 10 or more 95c

LANTERNS — Kerosene lanterns. Used, but in good condition. Clear globes, 49c Globes only 10c

CAR ROBES — Pure wool. Beautiful plaid designs in red, green, blue or grey. Reg. \$8.95. OUR PRICE \$6.95

STEEL TAPES — 6 ft. long. Reg. \$1.00. OUR PRICE 69c

STEEL TOW CABLE — 10' long. Tested to 5,600 lbs. Complete with hooks \$1.98

VACUUM AND FUEL PUMP TESTERS — Mid. by "Stromberg". Has a wide variety of uses. Including testing vacuum, sticky valves, weak valve springs, fuel pump compression test, loose valve stem guides, choked muffler, valve timing, etc. In black metal case with necessary rubber tubing and fittings. Reg. list price \$11.50 \$5.85

BALL PEIN HAMMERS — 4 oz. 69c 8 oz. \$1; 1 pound, \$1.29; 2 pounds \$1.75

HUNTING KNIVES — 5" high-grade steel blade. Made for U.S. army. Complete with leather sheath \$1.95

HACK SAW BLADES — Brand new, made of high-grade Tungsten steel. 12" long, 18 teeth. Regular price \$1.50 per doz. 90c

JERRY CANS — Ideal for car owners, garages, farmers, etc. 4-gallon capacity. Complete with flexible steel spout. Reg. \$12 for only \$2.95

PROPELLORS — Real airplane propellers. Makes wonderful souvenirs for home or office. Made of high-grade hardwood. 7" long \$3.50

PULLEYS — Double Block Pulley. Made of galvanized cast iron, shell fitting eye and shackle. 2" in diameter. Sheave for use with 1/4" rope or wire cable \$1.00

WATER PUMPS

This is an all-steel gear pump manufactured by Canadian Car & Foundry and is complete with stand made of 1/4" angle iron; 2 1/4" pulley, 1/4" intake and outlet connections. The pump is fitted with a packing nut and grease nipples for lubricating the shaft and gears. The size of the motor required to drive this pump is determined by the amount of head or pressure one wishes to develop.

For average farm or home use these pumps can be driven by 1/4 H.P. Electric Motor or 1/2 H.P. Gasoline Motor, and will develop 45 to 50 pounds pressure per square inch, and has a suction lift of 18 - 22 feet. Capacity 120 - 130 gallons per hour \$11.00

SURPLUS AIRPLANE WHEELS — TRAILERS — FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIP., MISC. HARDWARE. WRITE FOR LISTS.

PLEASE NOTE!

Send cash in full with order, or send an estimated 25% and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. If you are at a point where there is no agent (flagstop), please be sure to allow sufficient money for freight or express. Any unused balance will be refunded.

RIBTOR SURPLUS SALES
605 SECOND STREET EAST, CALGARY, ALBERTA

CAR AND TRUCK JACKS

HYDRAULIC — Brand new. All steel, precision engineered for vertical or horizontal use. Made by American Tube Co.

5-ton — Regular \$25. OUR PRICE \$13.50

1 1/2-ton — Regular \$15. OUR PRICE \$8.95

HYDRAULIC BUMPER JACKS

"Liftmaster" plunger type. Valued everywhere at \$9.75. Our price \$6.50

RADIATOR HOSE — First quality, 3 ft. lengths only. 1 1/4" — List price per ft., 63c. OUR PRICE, per ft. 29c

2" — List price, per ft., 71c. OUR PRICE, per ft. 35c

2 1/2" — List price, per ft., 81c. OUR PRICE, per ft. 39c

3" — List price, per ft., 89c. OUR PRICE, per ft. 45c

HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUID — Well-known brand. Per quart \$1.39

LIQUID WAX — "Tumbler", an auto wax for all car finishes. Per tin of 16 fluid ounces 59c

PORTABLE GARAGE LIGHTS — Well made. 110 volt. With 25 ft. rubber cord, \$3.95 With 35 ft. rubber cord \$4.49 With 50 ft. rubber cord \$4.95

EMERGENCY CAR OR TRUCK EXTENSION LIGHTS — 6-volt with 25 ft. rubber cord \$3.95

HYDRAULIC TIRE SPREADERS — "Bushman" make. Brand new. Reg. list price, \$31.60. SURPLUS SALE Price \$13.75

TIRE TOOLS — Cadmium plated. Ea. 39c

BODY AND FENDER PLIERS \$1.25

BODY AND FENDER SPOONS \$1.75

WELDING HOSE — 3/16" Per foot, 25c

DRIP TRAYS — Made of galvanized iron. 22" x 27", 50c; 24" x 36" 75c

TARPAULINS

These are brand new. 10-oz., water-proofed canvas with eyelets.

5' x 7' \$4.49 12' x 14' \$28.59
7' x 9' \$5.95 12' x 16' \$32.59
8' x 10' \$15.49 14' x 18' \$45.49
10' x 12' \$20.49

VICES — Rock Island, 3/4" swivel base. Ruggedly built anvil-back garage vice that opens 5". Complete with removable pipe jaws at no extra cost, making them the most, universal general home work-shop vice possible to obtain. Slightly used, but a wonderful buy at \$6.75

OPEN - END WRENCHES — Set of 5 different sizes. Slightly used. Only 96c

COLD WEATHER SUITS — Navy blue gabardine with hood. Satin lined, zippered legs. Ideal for hunting or working outdoors in cold weather. Surplus Sale Price \$19.50

TRUCK TIRE CHAINS — 7.50 x 16. Heavy duty, singles. Pair \$11.50 8.25 x 20. Heavy duty, singles. Pair \$13.50

TIRE CHAIN PLIERS — Made by American Chain Co. Small and medium size \$2.50

TOW ROPES — 3/4" Manila rope, 15' long with grab hook and loop \$2.50

PRIVATE PHONE SYSTEM

U.S. ARMY SURPLUS

Working on two common flashlight batteries, gives performance equal to present-day commercial systems.

Gives clear transmission over 17 miles with 2 wires, 10 miles with single wire. Any connected wire, even barbed wire will serve.

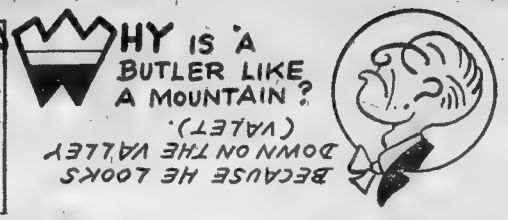
Has bell signal with compact generator. Useful for farm, ranch, factory, logging or construction work, resorts, etc.

Strongly and expertly built. \$29.50 Per system of 2 Phones

RUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

BY
A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER



UNSCRAMBLE THESE 16 WORDS TO SPELL THREE WELL-KNOWN PROVERBS.

CAT POURS NINE SAVES IT THE TIME BUT IT NEVER KILLED A CURIOSITY STITCH IN RAINS.

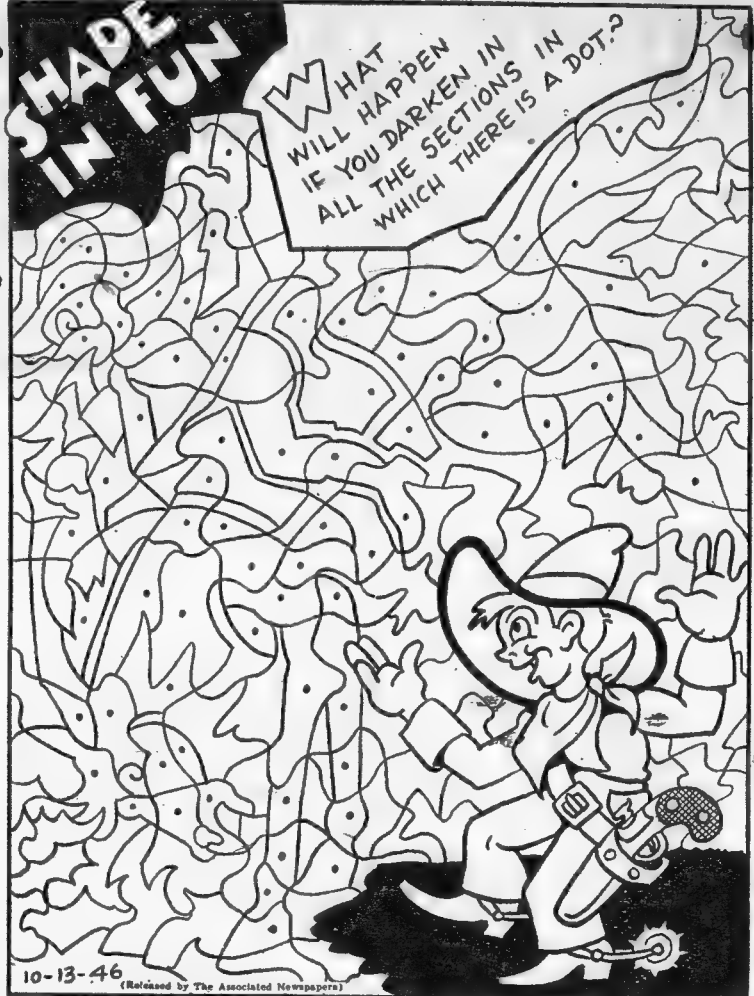
A.W. NUGENT

Can you name eight fruits whose names start with the letter "P"?



SHADE IN FUN

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN ALL THE SECTIONS IN WHICH THERE IS A DOT?



TRY TO DIVIDE THE ABOVE OBLONG IN SEVEN PARTS BY DRAWING THREE STRAIGHT LINES SO THERE WILL BE ONE ROOSTER IN EACH DIVISION.

FOR EXAMPLE



SEVEN LETTERS ARE IN MY FIRST NAME

MY 1, 3 AND 2 SPELLS AT GREAT DISTANCE.

MY 5, 3 AND 4 IS A METAL CONTAINER.

MY 7, 6 AND 4 MEANS TO TRANSGRESS.

What's my name?

A.W. NUGENT

NOW YOU SEE IT AND NOW YOU DON'T.

HERE'S A CLEVER COIN TRICK THAT WILL PROVIDE LOTS OF FUN. SHOW YOUR FRIENDS A SILVER COIN HELD IN YOUR HAND. THEN MOVE YOUR HAND UP AND DOWN SEVERAL TIMES AND, PRESTO! THE COIN HAS DISAPPEARED. YOU THEN SHOW THAT YOUR HAND IS EMPTY.

THE SECRET: CUT A PIECE OF HEAVY TINFOIL INTO A CIRCLE THE SIZE OF A COIN. THIS WILL APPEAR TO BE A REAL COIN AT A SHORT DISTANCE. ROLL IT IN A BALL WHILE MOVING YOUR HAND UP AND DOWN, AND CONCEAL IT IN THE FOLD OF SKIN AT YOUR THUMB BASE.



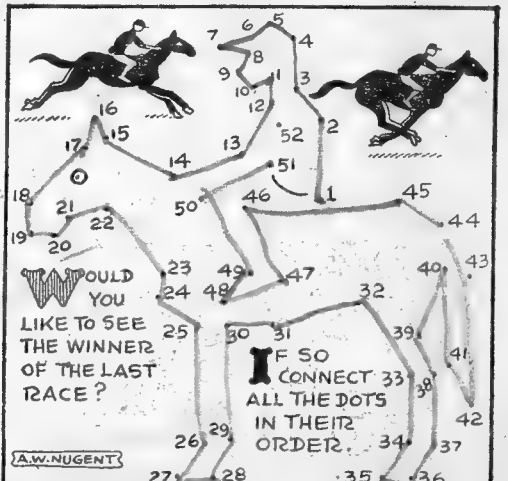
IF YOU PRINT THE CORRECT WORDS IN THE BOXES READING ACROSS, THE SAME WORDS WILL READ DOWNWARD.

THE DEFINITIONS ARE: 1, ANY FOUR-FOOTED ANIMAL; 2, TO GO INTO; 3, TO MAKE HARMONIOUS; 4, TRANSMITS; 5, LOCK OF HAIR.



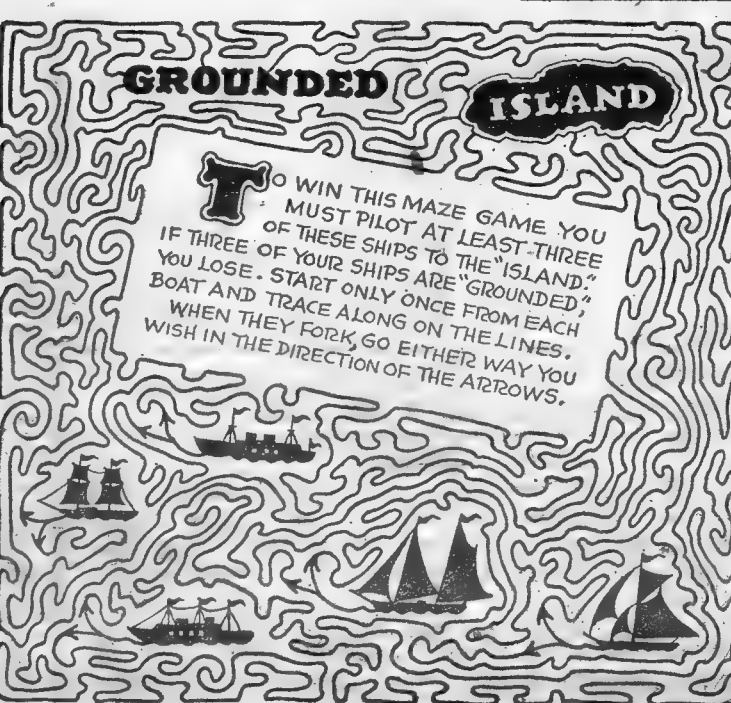
WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE WINNER OF THE LAST RACE?

IF SO CONNECT 33 ALL THE DOTS IN THEIR ORDER.



GROUNDING ISLAND

TO WIN THIS MAZE GAME YOU MUST PILOT AT LEAST THREE OF THESE SHIPS TO THE "ISLAND." IF THREE OF YOUR SHIPS ARE "GROUNDED," YOU LOSE. START ONLY ONCE FROM EACH BOAT AND TRACE ALONG ON THE LINES. WHEN THEY FORK GO EITHER WAY YOU WISH IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ARROWS.



**111
777
999**

HERE ARE TWO PROBLEMS IN ADDITION. FIRST STRIKE OUT SIX OF THE FIGURES SO THAT THOSE REMAINING WILL ADD UP TO EXACTLY TWENTY.

THEN REPLACE THOSE STRUCK OUT AND STRIKE OUT SIX OTHERS AND GET EXACTLY ONE HUNDRED.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

NUMBER PROBLEM:

100	20
99	99
99	99
99	99
99	99

WORD SQUARE:

B	E	A	S	T
E	N	T	E	R
A	T	O	N	E
S	E	N	D	S
T	R	E	S	S

THREE SCRAMBLED PROVERBS: 1, A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE; 2, IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS; 3, CURIOSITY KILLED THE CAT.

8 "P" FRUITS: PEAR, PLUM, PRUNE, PEACH, PINEAPPLE, PERSIMMON, POMEGRANATE, AND PUMPKIN.

ROOSTER, THREE LINE PROBLEM:

DRAW ONE LINE FROM B TO R
ANOTHER LINE FROM Z TO L AND
A THIRD STRAIGHT LINE FROM U TO I.

WHAT'S MY NAME: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

FRANCIS

Farm and Ranch Housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

SLEEPWALKER

A SHORT STORY

By HELEN BEAL

THEY sat opposite each other. She picked up a spool of thread from the sewing box. The scissors made a small sound. A needle, quickly threaded, was imprisoned in the bright blue cloth. He looked up over his newspaper and tapped his pipe gently against the arm of the chair.

The light from the flame played across her face. He observed the way it accentuated the high cheekbones and highlighted her dark hair. The tense line of her mouth and small furrows between the widely spaced eyes gave her face an expression that was not quite familiar to him. He watched her, not bothering to pick up his paper again.

The clock on the mantelpiece ticked steadily. It made a sharp, almost petulant sound in the quiet room. She glanced up at it frequently.

"Julie," he said, gently, leaning forward so that his strong, rather irregular features were marked by the light of the flame, "you dislike that clock, don't you?"

"Of course not, Carl," she said. "Why should I? It's a beautiful clock."

"Do you know what I'd do with it if I were you?"

"What?" she asked, knotting a bit of thread.

"Put it out of my sight once and for all."

"But why?"

"It seems to have a peculiar effect on you. I'd like you to get rid of it."

"Wouldn't that be rather foolish?"

"I don't think so," he said, slowly refilling his pipe.

"We still don't know who sent it to us," she said. "No card was enclosed."

"Come to think of it, there wasn't a card," he said.

Only there had been one. He remembered the morning the clock arrived. Fourteen cents had been due on the package. It was characteristic of Anne Halle to send something with postage due. And there was another in the trite message which read: "Happy anniversary to an up-and-com-

ing architect and his wife. May you build much happiness together.' Possibly the entire difficulty lay in the fact that Anne Halle had aspired to be a great actress. She had, in fact, even achieved some small success in her chosen profession. Only she hated giving up any part she had ever played — including himself as one of her potential leading men.

There had been just time enough to slip the card in his pocket when Julie walked into the room. He was certain he had convinced her the clock was probably from an old friend or a distant relative who had neglected the formality of enclosing a message. It was the second time Anne had sent them a gift on their anniversary. He had tolerated the first, elegant marble book-ends with his customary good humor. Julie had insisted upon keeping them. She knew all about Anne Halle because he had told her; and she knew he no longer gave her a second thought because he had told her that, too. But now, after two years, the gift of an expensive clock was contrived to mean more than sheer impertinence.

"Julie," he said, attempting to break up the strained conversation, "how about some coffee and a snack of something?"

"I'll join you," she said, tossing the scissors and spool of thread into the quilted basket.

"Would you like to share a little secret with me?" he asked, helping himself to cheese and crackers.

"What is it?" she asked, still absorbed in her own thoughts.

"You walk in your sleep."

She sat motionless, her hands in her lap. "I haven't done that in years, Carl. Not since I was a child. When—"

"Last night and a few nights before that."

"How far did I go?"

"The living room. Then back to bed."

"What did I do?"

"Nothing in particular," he said, after a moment's deliberation.

"Why didn't you wake me?"

"I thought I might frighten you. I suppose," he said casually, "that sort of thing happens when you're worried about something. Would you like to tell me about it? We've never kept anything from each other."

"There isn't a thing bothering me," she said slowly.

"All right, Julie. Have it your way. I just thought I'd try to help."

"Thank you, Carl," she said softly, tension in her sensitive face again.

In a little while she got up and cleared the table.

It was almost four the next morning when he heard her turn and get out of bed.

She walked slowly, with an uncanny sense of ease, till she reached the fireplace. A faint glow still lingered in the long since subdued logs. She moved cautiously, feeling along the mantelpiece.

Finally, she touched the clock. Her fingers grasped the edge of the frame. "Julie!"

She started to talk but not in response to her name which he had just spoken. He stood still and listened. Then, very slowly, she began to walk back to the bedroom.

The crash was sharp and loud. He heard her stumble against a chair. For a moment, he thought she had fallen.

"Carl—"

"Don't get excited, Julie. You'll be all right in a minute."

"What happened?"

"You walked in your sleep again."

(Continued on page 36)

Brand New Material



The latest in women's fashions — a classic suit and coat of a worsted type gabardine made by blending nylon staple fibre with wool. Addition of 20 per cent nylon staple to woollen yarns imparts crease-resistance and greater strength to the finished fabric, it is claimed. Apparel shown is considered superior in quality and costs less than garments of pure worsted. Nylon staple was introduced in Canada for the first time this year. Suit fabric by Dominion Woollens and Worsted. Suit by Sterling Cloak, Winnipeg.

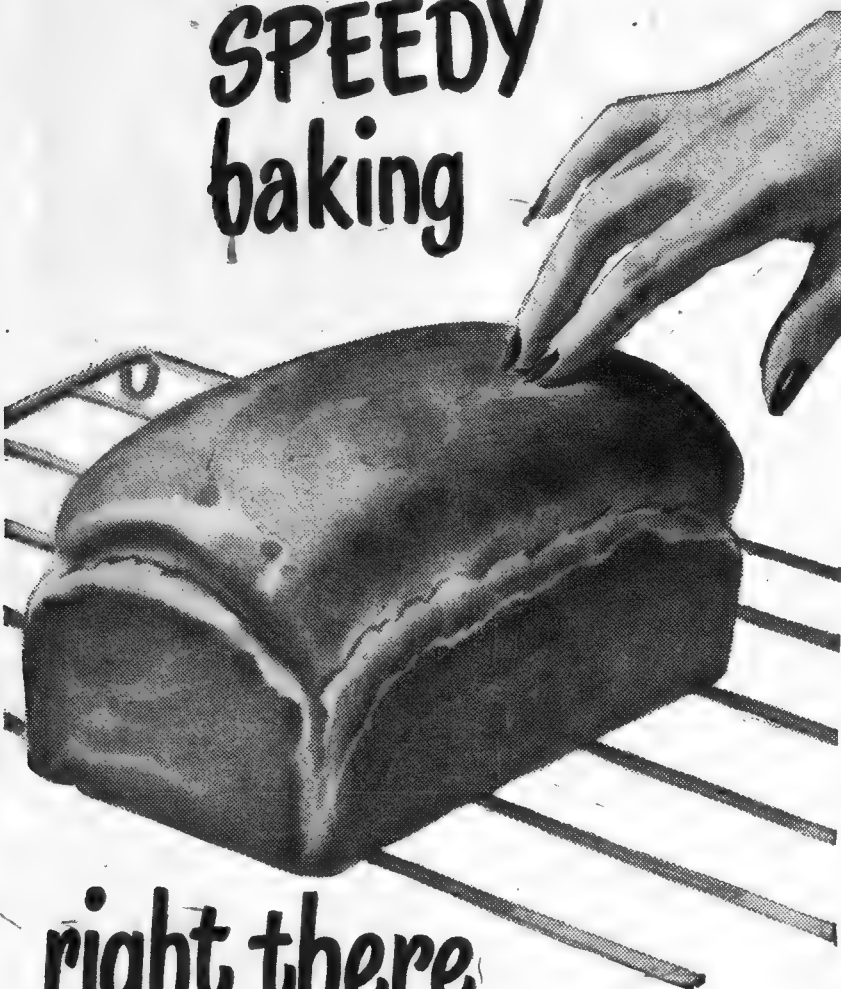
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IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—lay in a good supply of New Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast—use it as you need it. At your grocer's.



Keeps in the cupboard

PREVIEW OF FALL FASHIONS

The "New Look"— Is Now The Old Look

By MARY STEVENS

YOU know, gals, editors can be WONDERFUL! Like when they phone up and ask for a word or so on the coming winter fashions. It's the type of assignment any woman would go for . . . and so we've been checking madly in every corner and with every authority we can find so that we may be able . . . with a dearth of adjectives . . . to bring you all at least a GLIMPSE of what's new in the world of glamor . . . Shall we go?

First of all, we are most happy to announce that the exaggerated NEW LOOK is now the OLD LOOK . . . and common sense has supplanted whimsy when it comes to gilding the lily. Yes, even the Paris designers are leaving all the hoopla in the closets and are offering garments that are simple . . . and still elegant enough for the most fastidious gal.

And since we're talking to people who buy clothes for USE . . . (rather than wearing a garment once for the effect) . . . here's a new idea that is going over with one very large bang. It's the coat dress . . . of heavy wool . . . warm enough to wear on coolish days without a coat . . . and on Alberta winter days . . . just right to keep you cosy either at business or on a shopping tour. They're checks or plaids or light tweeds . . . styled like a simple sports dress . . . usually with a wide, swinging skirt . . . and dressed up with big, flashy buttons. The type of thing you can wear day in and day out . . . and still not become TOO tired of it all.

Suits, of course, we will have with us always . . . and as far as we're concerned, they're always at the top of the list. A suit is just so dog-goned ADAPTABLE . . . that it is really a MUST in every wardrobe. And for news of suits, it seems that designers on both sides of the water are interested in skirts that are tubular sheaths and in skirts that swirl. One designer is showing a beige wool suit with self fringe at the hem of the slender skirt. The jacket, which has a tiny turnover collar, flares out at the hips. And another one of the same designer's creations is in a tiny black and white check. This has a short, fitted jacket with rounded hips and a skirt so slim that it has been slit to the knees in the back . . . for glimbing on streetcars, we suppose. A semi-detached panel, made dashing with buttons, is placed astern so that it covers the slash except when untoward and frivolous breezes blow. Interesting?

Dresses are really DRESSES, this year, we'll have you know! And material being what it is these days, you unconsciously look to the material before you note the style of the gown! Taffetas that rustle like autumn leaves in a high wind . . . satins that shine like grandmother's jewels . . . delicate wools in every shade of the rainbow . . . velveteens and velvets. What a wealth of beauty. And in gowns designed to emphasize the beauty of the materials, we've really something. Simple . . . with self decoration in the form of swirls, drapes, shirrings and tuckings . . . and all excellently cut.

This year everyone loves the high fold behind the shoulders . . . anything from a small cuff to a fichu effect. One of the most charming . . .

right from luncheon to midnight . . . is of black faille. It has a folded shawl collar . . . a snug and wide self band around the diaphragm and a skirt that is all bands of wide tucks that dip at the back.

Another simply beguiling dress is of gray silk jersey with deep drapery on the front of the skirt . . . Polonaise style.

Another designer, showing in the big Eastern shops, is working up a hippy look that is soft and appealing rather than bulky. His clothes are very trim through the body and have high, molded waistlines; huge collars ascending in back and often folding forward; slim shoulders. The hippy look is heralded in with breath-taking skirt drapery, for both day and evening . . . pulling up toward the back into bustle effects over pleated underskirts, going into a sidewise billow back of one hip. Many of his after-five dresses are smooth to a point a trifle below the waistline, where roundness begins.

Wool and crepe daytime dresses have tiny collars, leather belts, easy skirts and that simple elegance we all dream about. Molded bodices make the upper part of the body look as if it had been neatly settled into the belt; skirts swing wide . . . while—!

Oops! We've been so carried away with some of the gowns themselves . . . we've positively forgotten a general outline of what's what. Day skirts are an inch or so shorter than last year, we'll have you know. And thank everything good for THAT! From teatime on, you do as you please about length. The natural torso is emphasized . . . slender to the neckline, with low . . . and we mean LOW necklines in the Empire (or Regency) effect. The midriff slenderness is emphasized by devoting a lot of attention to the tops; bosoms are softly draped; magnificent collars rear up in back and fold forward on the chest, or else climb to the ears above a pearl choker or velvet ribbon. Shoulders are apt to have a wrapped look; there is a tendency every where toward short, crushed-elbow sleeves, or long, tight ones, to give that tapered look to cocktail clothes. Stoles are all over the place. Skirts, many of them hung from hip yokes, are often bouffant and circular in suits as well as late afternoon clothes . . . and this fullness is generally draped toward the back. There is also a graceful godet fullness in a few skirts while the chemise dress . . . skintight down the body and ending in the slimmest possible skirt, is very much around too.

Well, that's a glimpse of what's new, gals. Can you carry on from there with at least ONE new ensemble . . . for the good of your soul and the education of the man of the house? We just bet you can!

□ □ □

Balanced Living

Mental health experts say that mental upsets often follow serious bodily illnesses. They suggest that in order to help maintain good mental health it is advisable to sidestep needless worry and fatigue. It is best to use leisure time to advantage and to keep physical health at its peak if proper emotional stability is to be maintained. Have a hobby!

Care of Our Belongings Will Help Them Last Longer

An Aid To Look Brand-New Short-Cuts In Cleaning Utensils

By ANN BARRETT

NOWADAYS with the high cost of living, we housewives, are practicing a "must" in efficiency in getting along with what we already have. We are also learning to take better care of our belongings, and to get out of them the wear that the manufacturers intended they should give.

Getting along on less buying doesn't mean pinching and scraping, it means that the homemaker, in particular, is the gainer in this respect. She discovers that utensils which in ordinary times, would be discarded are good for cooking many months longer when cleaned up and polished; that clothes can be altered to last longer and that the soap will last longer if thoroughly dried before using and let to dry out between times.

Care of Utensils

It is a smart woman who learns short-cuts and new tricks to get better results, and one of our subscribers at Bassano tells of a good method to renovate copperware. If pots are blackened she rubs the part with a half lemon dipped in salt, but she says that it is important to rinse off well with clear water to prevent any acid eating into the copper. To make rusty iron accessories come like brand-new, she rubs them with a mixture of beeswax and salt. This does an excellent job with very little rubbing effort; and to waterproof a new clothesline and keep it from soiling too quickly, her advice is to rub with white wax. Waxing is easy to do and helps prevent clothesline marks.

Following up the care of kitchen pots and pans, one of our readers from Aldersyde speaks of the care in washing them, by using hot, soapy water first, then use a fine steel wool or a mild abrasive to remove any stains; and if there should be any food that has been burned on a pot, try using a little fat of any kind warmed in the vessel which will soften the burned substance and be easily scraped off. She has discovered, too, that a nickel tea-kettle, or the nickel trimmings on a stove, etc., should be washed with hot soap-suds occasionally, then rinsed with hot water. To add a bright polish to the nickel parts, she makes a paste of whiting mixed with fats, and rubs it on with a soft cloth, then rubs off thoroughly and polishes with a cotton cloth.

With wooden utensils, she gives out some sound advice on the cleaning of such, which should be carefully cleaned so that they will not become unsanitary for use. Soap is so often apt to stain wood, so that fine steel wool is best, as a scouring material to use. Scrub with a circular motion, in order not to roughen the wood, then, rinse well and dry with the grain. Never use very hot water on wood, and a wooden plank (so popular for cooking steaks or fish, etc.) or a wooden spoon that has become discolored, should be cleaned also with fine steel wire. She gives a good tip that will remove a dent from a wooden plank or bowl... it is to fold a piece of cheese-cloth or muslin to make a pad, wet it, place on the dent and cover with a hot iron. The steam will thus strike into the wood and raise up the dent.

Care of Silver

"The household silver should always be washed and scrupulously cleaned in hot soapy water, thoroughly rinsed in clean hot water and wiped dry," says a homemaker in Wimborne. Al-

though there are a number of good silver polish creams or powders that will remove tarnish, she likes to use her own home-way of moistening with ammonia-water and some whiting to make a paste, and then rub on the tarnished spots. Allow it to dry and then rub off with a soft cloth and polish with a chamois.

Care of Cutlery

"Anyone who intends to buy new steel knives for the table use, should be careful to select knives made of stainless steel," is the reminder of an old-timer living in Lathom. They will require no cleaning and are always spotless after a good wash in hot, soapy water. However, for those of us who have steel knives which are not of this labor-saving type, a convenient wooden knife-board can be used so that the knives may be quickly rubbed up immediately after use. A cork dabbed in a knife-cleaner powder is the handiest thing to apply.

Zinc, which enjoys considerable favor in some farm homes as a sanitary covering for table drops, sink drain-boards, etc., may be kept in a very good general condition if simply washed with hot suds and wiped dry, is a Strangmuir reader's advice, but she cautions that damp air and salt are two things which act upon it, however, it will never rust it. If there is a film of grease on your zinc drain-board, wipe it off first with kerosene, then wash well with hot water and dry well. Of course you couldn't apply kerosene to zinc where it is used as a lining for a food bin; in such a case, scrub with sudsy water and dry thoroughly.

Yes, indeed, it is a wise homemaker who takes a regular inventory of what she has on hand in the home, and estimates how long it can be made to last, rather than how soon she must buy to replenish her stocks. If repairs are needed in the household-equipment in kitchen, bathroom, basement or other parts in the house, she will also see to it that the work will be economically done to make the home snug and comfortable to live in. And we are happy to be able to pass along these work-a-day household tips to our many readers.

Making Children's Overalls

By R. Grover

I WOULD like to pass on to other mothers a few useful ideas I have picked up in making overalls for my three small boys. Children's clothing being extremely high-priced at present, one can save a good many dollars by making these garments at home.

First of all, one requires a good pattern. Paper patterns do not always give a perfect fit, therefore it is preferable to rip a worn-out pair to use as a pattern. Iron the pieces, and lay them carefully with the straight of the goods. It is best to shrink new material first.

The bib section is more satisfactory when made double; contrasting material may be used for the lining. A double row of stitching around the bib gives a neat finish, and makes ironing easier.

Double knees are desirable for everyday wear; you will find the garment is practically worn out before patching is required. The "patch" effect may be avoided by sewing the patch on the inside, cutting it large enough to catch in on the side seams, and using matching thread for the horizontal stitching. You will find it unnoticeable.

Triple seams are best, for overalls receive very hard wear. If you use a power washer, overcast all raw seams, as they ravel out badly with the frequent washings such garments require.

The side closing is neater if two buttons are used, one being sewed on about 1½ inches below the other. However, for ordinary everyday wear, it is quite satisfactory to close one side entirely, sewing the buttons on the outside, and thus eliminating the need for extra buttonholes.

Braces are most satisfactory when made of triple thickness, but if made double, should not be wider than about 1¼ inches, as they are liable to wrinkle. A double row of stitching gives a neat finish. It is advisable to sew two buttons on the end of each brace, about 1½ inches apart, to allow for extra shrinkage or growth of the child. This saves moving buttons.

Large pockets partly sewn in with the side seams and the bib, help strengthen the garment where wear is heavy. Bias tape bindings wear out too quickly, and should be avoided in making overalls.

By taking time to do a good job, one can make overalls not only of professional appearance, but actually superior in workmanship, to those being offered for sale in the stores.

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Small lace paper dollies are ideal to fashion old-fashioned nosegays for place cards.

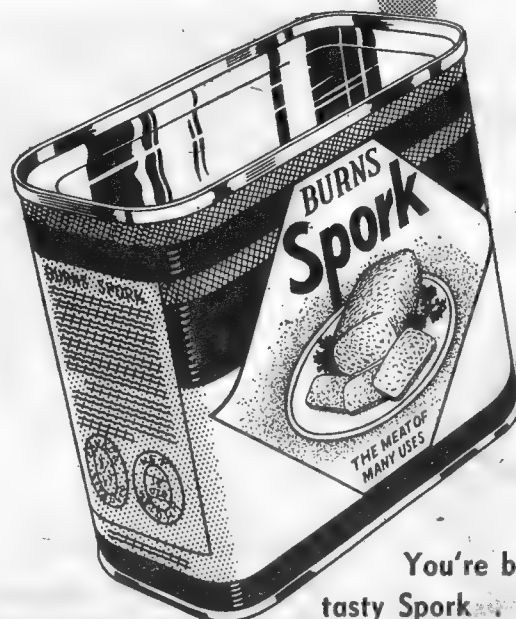
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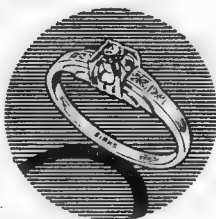
How's about an old fashioned taffy pull? Children love the rich, full flavor of Rogers' Golden Syrup . . . and it's nutritious, too. Housewives delight in its variety of uses for cakes and cookies, on hotcakes or waffles or in candies and frostings.



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Are you troubled by distress of female functional monthly disturbances? Does this make you suffer, feel so nervous, weak, tired—at such times? Then do try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms!

In a recent test it proved very helpful to women troubled this way. You owe it to yourself to try it.

Pinkham's Compound is what is known as a uterine sedative. It has a soothing effect on one of women's most important organs.



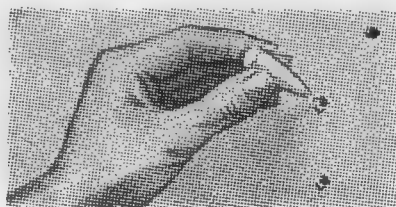
For over 70 years thousands of girls and women have reported benefit. Just see if you, too don't report excellent results. Worth trying!

NOTE: Or you may prefer LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S TABLETS with added iron.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Household Hints

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine"



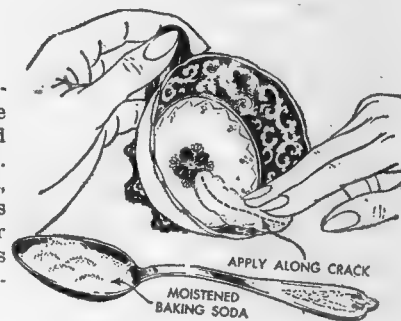
CHALK FILLS HOLES

CHALK may be used to fill hole in plastered walls if the end is pointed and pressed tightly in hole. Then the chalk is sanded flush with the wall, after which it is coated with shellac before touching up or repainting.

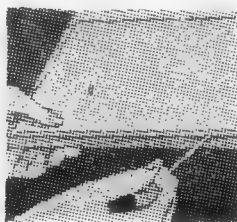
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BAKING SODA REMOVES STAINS ON RARE CHINA

THOSE who take pride in their collection of rare china will welcome this handy tip for removing tea and coffee stains from hairline cracks. First, apply ordinary baking soda, slightly moistened, to the area that is stained. Let stand for about one hour and wipe off. If one application does not remove the stain completely, repeat the treatment.



□ □ □



DUST-FREE PICTURE FRAMING

REMOVING a picture from its frame of dust behind the glass will be unnecessary if the picture is sealed between the glass face and the backing. Place the three parts on a flat surface, weight them with a heavy object, and coat the edges of all three with nail polish.

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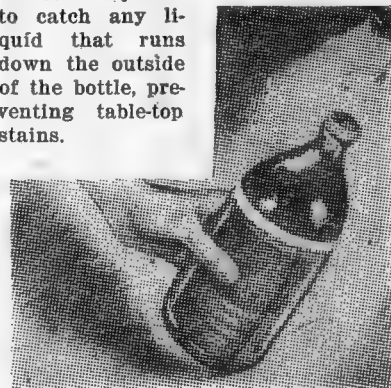
PAINTING FLOWER POTS



PAINTING flower pots is simplified by resting them upside down on a suitable-size tin can. Can permits rotating the pot without touching it and provides a good support to hold the pot while drying.

NONSLIP GRIP FOR BOTTLE

NONSLIP grip for bottle of bleaching fluid is simply a man's sock placed over the bottle. The sock also serves as a jacket to catch any liquid that runs down the outside of the bottle, preventing table-top stains.



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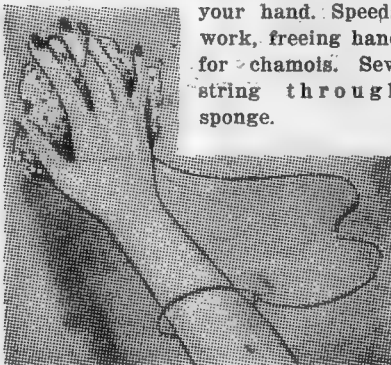
TRUE COLOR SAMPLE



TRUE color sample to carry when shopping for draperies, rugs and other accessories is had by dipping small stick in the paint being used at time of decorating and using as a guide in selecting the right colors.

SPONGE TIED TO WRIST

SPONGE tied to wrist can't get away when washing walls or windows and saves getting down from a ladder when it pops from your hand. Speeds work, freeing hand for chamois. Sew string through sponge.



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AUNT SAL SUGGESTS

November is a dreary month,
Or... so some people say;
But here's a group of sunny hints,
To brighten up your day.

I'M sure there are few Canadian women who have not heard of our own Canadian writer Nellie McClung. We have hugged her "created" children Danny and Pearlre Watson close to our hearts for years. I'd like to quote something she said recently about retired ex-prairie people she has met at the coast. I can't say it better than she has so I'll give you her exact words.

"Some of the most unhappy ones I see are those who have waited too long for giving up their work and have failed to provide themselves with interests and hobbies for their reclining years."

It's worth thinking about, isn't it neighbors?

The "Good Book" tells us, "Man cannot live by bread alone."

In all reverence I like to paraphrase that biblical gem and say, "Women cannot live by work alone." If you've been trying to do just that for pity's sakes scurry around right today and start in assembling some truly engrossing hobbies that will fill in many otherwise empty hours when the children are grown and flown from the nest and there's no noisy brood to track in mud and tear their clothes.

"What is work?" Possibly, like my dictionary, you have any one of a dozen definitions and I bet every one of them will encompass the thought of hard effort put forth to accomplish some job. Stress, toil and wrought (not rot), are some of the similes I find. Why is it, I often ask myself do so few people admit that they enjoy

work? Or perhaps once enjoyment enters the job ceases to be work.

Should I feel guilty because I enjoy so many jobs? Sometimes I think I am about the luckiest woman on this earth, simply because I have two full-time jobs that I love equally well... writing and homemaking. My one trouble is to keep them from overlapping.

When I'm washing my beloved petit point tea things I'm apt to remember the article I should be writing that afternoon; and when I'm crouched over my typewriter I long to get busy at stirring up that sour cream spice cake for supper. But some how they all get attended to. The article has been mailed, accepted and printed and the spice cake has been baked, iced and eaten! But its memory still lingers on and that reminds me I must share the recipe with you.

Sour Cream Spice Cake

- ½ cup shortening
- 2 cups brown sugar
- 3 eggs separated
- 2 cups sifted cake flour with ¼ tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. baking soda
- 2 tps. cinnamon
- 1 tsp. cloves
- ½ tsp. nutmeg
- 1 cup sour cream

Cream shortening and sugar together until fluffy. Add beaten egg yolks. Sift dry ingredients together 3 times (don't cheat now), and add alternately with cream to first mixture, beating well after each addition. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into square cake pan lined with waxed paper. Bake in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

What flavor of icing do you like best with spice cake? For this one I used maple flavoring with confectionery sugar. Quick and easy but mighty good to taste.

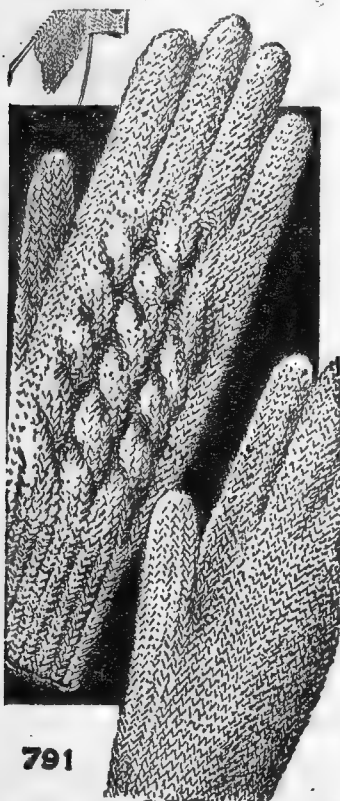
We shouldn't count ourselves lazy because we do some of our work in an easy style. Yet we women are so prone to do so. Men don't. The more labor-saving devices they can buy, the smarter men they consider themselves, yet we women will go on day after day doing things in the same way that grandmother did.

This summer was the first time I used one of these ready-mixed cake powders. From one package you can (by adding one cup of lukewarm water) turn out 20 good-sized cup cakes. I took them along to a bazaar, yet every time anyone complimented me on their perfection I would blush with foolish shame. Finally, I broke down and told the truth and now all my friends are thanking me. What a comfortable feeling it is when unexpected company swoops down upon the home to know that one can dump a cup of water into some powder and presto there is the cake you wished you had baked this morning.

Another lazy (?) woman's pumpkin pie I palmed off on my family lately was created by adding prepared pudding in the double boiler while the pie crust is baking in the oven. You can make it as spicy or bland as your taste dictates and where the baked crust is used you haven't that thought hanging over your head, "Will the filling soak into the crust this time?" I piled mountains of whipped cream on it, and when my husband and some of his hunting pals dropped anchor just then they made quick work of that "pumpkin!" Of course the whipped cream helped... it always does... but hunger makes the best sauce of all.

Bye bye for now... and every good wish!

Easy to Own



791

TWO needles! Isn't that too divine? You can knit these toasty-fingered gloves with their smart cable-decorations ever so easily.

Smart gloves for every occasion, so easy to knit. Pattern 791; directions in small, medium, large.

Laura Wheeler's new, improved pattern makes needlework so simple with its charts, photos, concise directions.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Review, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alta. Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

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FASTER-EASIER CLEANING PROVED faster, easier in scientific **BY ACTUAL TEST!** tests against other well-known Canadian cleansers. **NEW INGREDIENT** dissolves grease faster, too!

NEW GLIDING ACTION New, almost effortless cleaning ease, thanks **TAKES LESS RUBBING!** to **ACTIVATED Seismotite**. Polishes while it cleans... takes less work, less rubbing.

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DISSOLVES GREASE FASTER, TOO!

Made in Canada

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The DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

I NEVER thought I'd live to hear of goings-on so very queer. It seems as though the day is nigh when to the moon — and back?—we'll fly. The folks up there—should there be such! — may not admire us very much. For, if they're half-way civilized, they must be pretty well surprised that we down here are never free of wars just past or wars to be. Right now moon-people maybe say, "I hope earth-people stay away. They're mighty clever with machines, but never seem to find the means their human aims to reconcile, and make all living well worth while."

If scientists forgot the moon, and really tried, they'd maybe soon find out what ails our daily life, and find a way to end our strife. When that job's done I prophesy the moon will still be hanging high.

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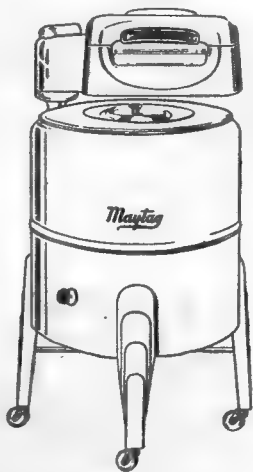
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HERE'S to YOUR HEALTH!

Sex Education

EVERY child learns about sex. He learns about it, if not from his parents, then from other sources which are usually inaccurate and misleading. Parents should be aware of their duty regarding their children's sex education.

All children ask questions about sex and the parents' answers should never be untrue or evasive. The cardinal rule is: Tell your child the truth, giving him enough information to answer his immediate question. Use language he can understand and tell him that such matters are best talked about only in the family circle.

Breakfast Menu

ON chilly November mornings a dish of hot cooked cereal helps start the day on the right foot. Oatmeal or other whole-grain cereals are not only appetizing but they provide warmth and energy while supplying minerals and the B vitamins. A good breakfast means energy to spare.

Skin Health

EVEN the most meticulous person perspires constantly both summer and winter. It is one of the body's methods of eliminating waste. To avoid offending, keep the skin healthy, the pores open and the body scrupulously clean. Frequent changes of linen and underclothing are essential.

Winter Colds

MANY people consider that winter and colds go together like ham and eggs. But a few ounces of prevention will help avoid winter colds. When the temperature drops, dress for the weather, avoid chills, eat nourishing food and get plenty of sleep. And stay away from people who have colds. Feel a cold coming on? Might as well face up to it. You are in for an unpleasant few days. But you can help yourself a lot by taking it easy—

Sleepwalker

(Continued from page 31)

"Oh, no, Carl! It frightens me to even think about it."

"I don't believe it's going to happen again."

"But the crash—"

"Incidental," he said, leading her back to bits, small pieces of glass shattered against the log. "It was such a lovely clock. I couldn't possibly have been as heartless as all that."

"You talked in your sleep, too."

She looked almost angelic in the small harvest of bright lamplight. "What did I say?"

"Four simple words: 'Stop trying, Anne Halle!'"

"Carl, how did you guess that I knew Anne Halle sent us the clock?"

"A man in love with his wife knows a great many things," he said gravely. "Remember that." He didn't bother to tell her, though, that he had taken the clock from her and thrown it in the fireplace himself.

"I hope this is my last offence," she said.

"And Anne Halle's," he added.

He would never know she returned his final kiss with a slight touch of guilt on her conscience. Because this had been one time she really hadn't walked in her sleep; to even the score, she had planned the very thing he had just accomplished with such skilled prowess.

go to bed for a day or so if possible. Eat lightly of nourishing foods and stay away from other people as much as you can.

Ripe or Green Bananas

THE banana may be used either as a fruit or a vegetable. When partially ripe it should be considered as a starchy vegetable much like the potato and should be used only cooked. In the ripe state it is a sweet fruit and should be eaten raw. Bananas are rich in vitamins and minerals. They are valuable members of the diet.

Cold Weather Comfort

JUST because the mercury is shivering in the bottom of the thermometer why should we seal ourselves into airtight chambers these early winter nights. It is better to use an extra blanket or two and leave the window open than to risk colds by sleeping in dry, stuffy rooms.

In An Eggshell

EGGS are important in a well-balanced diet. They are a source of protein which promotes growth and aids in the building and repair of muscles. The yolk contains iron which is vital for the blood, and vitamins which make healthy skin and eyes and stimulate growth and wellbeing.

For Any Couple



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Country Diary

NOVEMBER has been described, in poetry chiefly, as a sad month, the Cinderella of the calendar. True, it is on the whole, a nondescript sort of month, not brightly colored in the thrilling reds and russets and yellows of October, nor yet deeply white with winter snows. Someone once remarked to me, "I don't know how you can find anything nice to say about November," but even though it may be somewhat depressing there is something enlivening to be said about it.

Sometimes at the beginning of November there are a few soothing, seductive days borrowed from October's Indian summer, when an odd aster and goldenrod wistfully stand in their faded glory of purple and gold. All around are the gaunt skeletons of autumn flowers, the final stage in the terrestrial existence of all herbaceous plants. On these sunny days the cows stand in pleasant reverie on the pasture slope and Rover chases the last butterfly. There seems no special hurry about getting ready for blizzard time, but suddenly the winter warnings are set, and we have those wind-freezing days that make us think urgently of the storm windows. Towards the end of November winter has seriously gripped the prairie in a clasp of frost and most likely the snow that stays. It is then I listen for the thin, sharp whistle of the North wind like a train across the open prairie.

When winter comes too soon, following suddenly as it sometimes does on the departure of mellow autumn, I think of the little furred and feathered folk of our prairie fields and bush, who may be caught — as we ourselves — not fully prepared for winter's storms. The badgers, moles, mice, gophers and other small fry may not have gathered enough provisions to last the long months, nor stored up inside themselves a sufficient amount of food for warmth when they awake after periods of hibernating. The small birds left will need our care and most of us have our own system of feeding them. Early winter may work hardships on Nature's children, but fortunately they are wonderfully resourceful in the wisdom of their ways.

We who have spent many hours of fear and hope and tiring labor during the previous months, can now relax and anticipate a few weeks of peace and contentment. Bright, cheerful evenings of rest and mental recreation make up for the austerity of dull November days. Some there are who have no comfortable shelter under a warm roof-tree. The roof of this house lies gray and discolored. It has known the fierce rays of summer heat and the beat of dark night rain, wild winds have blown over it and snow in winter lain thick and heavy on it, and icicles have clung along the eaves.

It is in need of patching, for shingles have clattered off during dust tornadoes. The once-bright red stain is drab, in short it is decidedly shabby. I see all this when I am outdoors, but I also see its happy look when crowned with a plume of smoke, telling all who look upward that inside is warmth, and plenteousness of good things to eat, music and rest and reading.

□ □ □

A simple rolling exercise will trim down hips. Lie on floor; bring knees to chest and roll lower body from side to side, keeping shoulders flat on floor.

Meat should be cooked according to the method or methods best suited to the particular cut.

**SPICED APPLE CAKE**

¼ cup butter
 ½ cup sugar
 1 egg
 ¼ cup light molasses
 1¼ cups sifted flour
 ¼ teaspoon salt
 ½ teaspoon soda
 ½ teaspoon powdered allspice
 ¼ teaspoon powdered ginger
 ¼ teaspoon powdered cinnamon
 1/3 cup boiling water

TOPPING:

3 large apples, peeled and sliced
 ¾ cup sugar
 1¼ tablespoons flour
 2 tablespoons butter
 ¼ teaspoon salt
 ¼ teaspoon powdered allspice

Beat the butter and sugar together till light. Add the egg and molasses and beat well. Sift the flour, salt, soda and spices together. Add the sifted dry ingredients to the creamed mixture alternately with the water, beating till smooth.

Grease an 8-inch square baking pan or dish with melted butter. Pour the

batter into the dish. Cover the batter with rows of sliced apples; mix the sugar, flour, butter, salt and allspice together and sprinkle over the apples. Set the oven at Moderately Hot (400° F.) and light it. Bake the cake one hour. Serve warm or cold, with cream. Six to eight servings.

HOT TOMATO CHEESE SANDWICHES

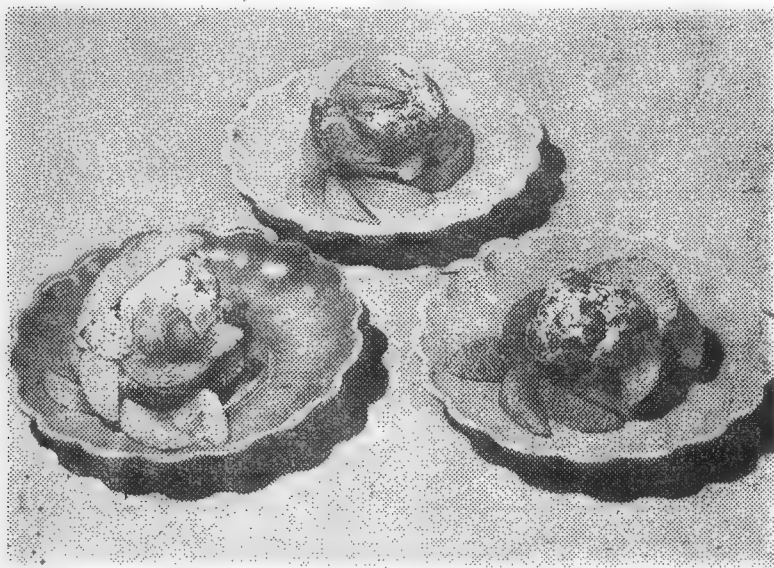
12 slices lightly-buttered bread
 ½ lb. cheese, thinly sliced
 2 cups tomato juice
 2 eggs
 Salt and pepper

Make sandwiches of cheese and bread. Beat egg, add tomato juice and season well. Dip sandwiches in mixture and brown in hot, well-greased frying pan. Yield: six servings.

□ □ □

WHILE beating ingredients in a bowl with one hand and adding material with the other, the bowl can be prevented from slipping by placing it on a folded towel.

Meat should never be boiled; a simmering temperature produces a tender, well-flavored piece of meat which slices nicely.

Orange Cream Puffs

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

UNUSUAL and decorative to look at besides good to eat this Orange Cream Puff is something to try when you want a dessert that is different.

Make cream puff shells. Fill with Orange Cream Custard. Decorate with orange sections and dust with powdered sugar. Peel fruit with sharp knife down to juicy meat. Cut on either side of dividing membrane and remove section by section.

Orange Cream Custard

2 egg yolks, beaten
 1/3 cup sugar
 3 tablespoons cornstarch
 1/8 teaspoon salt
 1 cup orange juice
 1 cup cream
 1 teaspoon grated orange peel

Mix thoroughly. Cook in double boiler, stirring frequently until it coats spoon. Chill.

Cream Puff Shells

½ cup shortening
 1/8 teaspoon salt
 1 cup boiling water
 1 cup flour
 4 eggs

Put shortening, salt and water in saucepan. Bring to boil and add flour all at once. Stir vigorously over a low fire. Remove from fire as soon as dough does not cling to spoon or pan (from 2 to 5 minutes). Cool. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating until thoroughly mixed, between addition of each egg. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased sheet 2 inches apart. Put in a hot oven (450° F.) for 15 minutes, then reduce the heat to 350° F. and complete cooking in a slow oven. Bake 30 to 45 minutes, depending on size of puffs. When cold slit and fill with Orange Cream Custard. (Makes 12 large shells.)

A cheery Cherry Snow Cake

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frosty-light,
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CHERRY SNOW CAKE

½ cup shortening
 1 cup sugar
 2 eggs
 2 cups sifted flour
 2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
 ¼ teaspoon Magic Baking Soda
 ¼ teaspoon salt
 ½ teaspoon cloves
 1 teaspoon cinnamon
 1 cup strained thick applesauce
 ¾ cup seedless raisins
 ¾ cup chopped pitted dates
 Snow Frosting
 Maraschino cherries
 Citron

Cream together shortening and sugar; Add eggs; beat well. Sift dry ingredients together; Add alternately with applesauce to creamed mixture; Add raisins and dates. Bake in 9" greased tube pan in 350° F. oven, 1 hour; Let stand until cold. Remove cake from pan; Spread frosting on top and side of cake; Decorate with cherries and citron.

SNOW FROSTING: Cream 2 tablespoons butter. Sift 2½ cups confectioner's sugar; gradually add, creaming constantly; Add about 3 tablespoons milk to make mixture right consistency for spreading; Add a few grains of salt and ¼ teaspoon vanilla extract.



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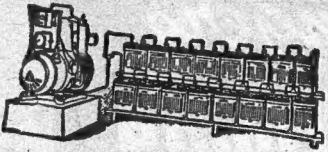
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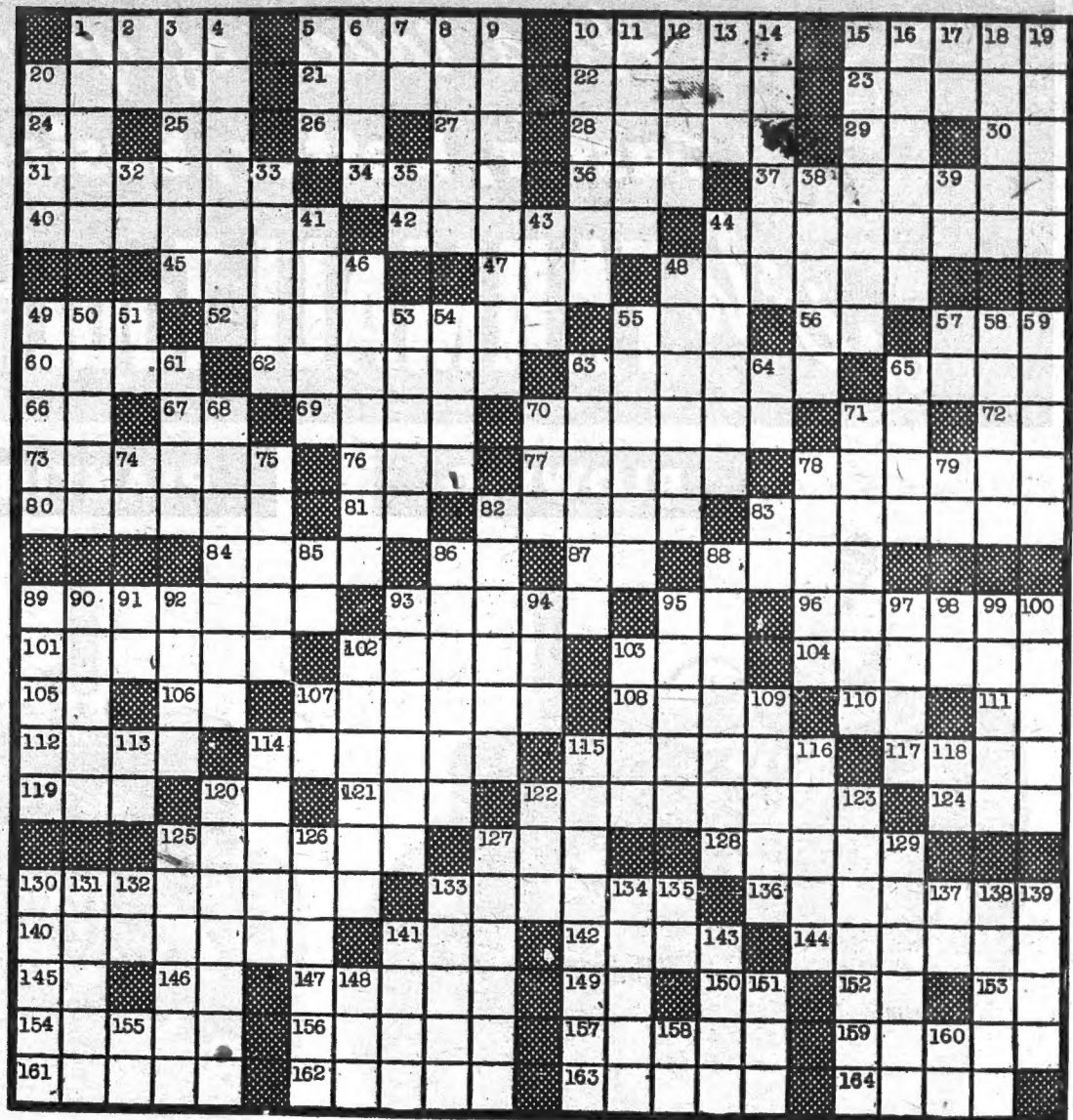
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OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Joyous | 63 Dating machines | 112 Single entry |
| 5 Part of menu | 65 Poisonous weed | 114 Courteous |
| 10 Passenger | 66 Hence | 115 Enthusiastic |
| 15 Somewhat fat | 67 Siberian river | 117 Solar disc |
| 20 Felony | 69 Margin | 119 To caress |
| 21 Cognizant | 70 Cherry red | 120 Card game (var.) |
| 22 To eat away | 71 Japanese measure | 121 Desert |
| 23 More mature | 72 Article | 122 Neglect |
| 24 Hawaiian bird | 73 Demonstrates | 124 Worthless leaving |
| 25 Pronoun | 76 Comparative suffix | 125 Speech of censure |
| 26 Earth goddess | 77 Group of eight | 127 Inlet |
| 27 Belonging to | 78 Pointing | 128 To issue copiously |
| 28 Migrated | 80 Avenue | 130 Emphasizes |
| 29 Concerning | 81 Canadian province | 133 Higher |
| 30 French article | 82 Dawdles | 136 Measuring stick |
| 31 Pendant ornament | 83 Results | 140 Walker |
| 34 Indeterminate in number | 84 Taste | 141 Box |
| 36 Unit | 86 Parent | 142 To breathe with difficulty |
| 37 Checking devices | 87 Teutonic deity | 144 Splinter |
| 40 Scoffed | 88 Wading bird | 145 Cooled lava |
| 42 Equality | 89 Wretched | 146 Hebrew letter |
| 44 Most merciless | 93 Lost color | 147 Concerning |
| 45 Fixed look | 95 Symbol for cerium | 149 Because |
| 47 Fish eggs | 96 Bailiffs | 150 Prefix: good |
| 48 Force | 101 More abrupt | 152 Preposition |
| 49 Unready | 102 Pertaining to sun | 153 Brother of Odin |
| 52 Seedlets | 103 Cushion | 154 Donor |
| 55 Dog | 104 Wandering | 156 Shade |
| 56 New Testament (abbr.) | 105 Artificial language | 157 Ancient Persians |
| 57 Worm | 106 Bone | 159 Celebrations |
| 60 Mimic | 107 Comfort | 161 Mixes |
| 62 Breathed loudly | 108 Mistakes | 162 Church official |
| asleep | 110 Italian: yes | 163 To slant |
| | 111 Note of scale | 164 River in Belgium |

VERTICAL

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Murmur of distress | 50 Left | 100 To restrict |
| 2 Chinese measure | 51 Pronoun | 102 Geometrical figures |
| 3 Entertains | 53 Eggs | 103 Persian elf |
| 4 Abandons | 54 Sly look | 107 Therefore |
| 5 To sink | 55 Teamster | 109 Shore bird |
| 6 Terrifies | 57 Prefix: dawn | 113 French conjunction |
| 7 Note of scale | 58 Meager | 114 Pocketbook |
| 8 Perfume | 59 Melodies | 115 Alloys |
| 9 Put off | 61 To wander | 116 Implements |
| 10 Distant | 63 Arrayed | 118 Preposition |
| 11 Sarcasm | 64 Note of scale | 120 Those speaking timidly |
| 12 Pigeon | 65 Citrus fruit | 122 To lubricate |
| 13 Holland commune | 68 Insects | 123 Render invalid |
| 14 More scarlet | 70 Cry of dove | 125 To mollify |
| 15 Objection | 71 Robbers | 126 To make effervescent |
| 16 Ships | 74 Conjunction | 127 One who raves |
| 17 Higher | 75 Flight of steps | 129 Twists |
| 18 Thaws | 78 Blazing | 130 Male deer |
| 19 Crushed (variant) | 79 Suffix: pertaining to | 131 Characteristic |
| 20 Small beds | 82 Stately building | 132 Symbol for radium |
| 32 Compass point | 83 Babylonian god | 133 Shade |
| 33 Jumps | 85 Northern state (abbr.) | 134 Painter's stool |
| 35 Opera (abbr.) | 86 Roof of mouth | 135 Rupees (abbr.) |
| 38 Levels | 88 Reparation | 137 Avoidance (abbr.) |
| 39 Opposite southwest | 89 Sack | 138 Negative |
| 41 Idler | 90 To cite | 139 Clothe (ref. sp.) |
| 43 Butterflies | 91 Chaldean city | 141 To curve |
| 44 Most certain | 92 Small particle | 143 Cry of chicken |
| 46 Wearing away | 93 Law officers | 148 Nothing |
| 48 Obligations | 94 Before | 151 Custom |
| 49 Files | 95 Lists | 155 Six |
| | 97 Silk worm (var.) | 158 To make |
| | 98 Southern state (abbr.) | 160 Tellurium (sym.) |
| | 99 To enroll | |

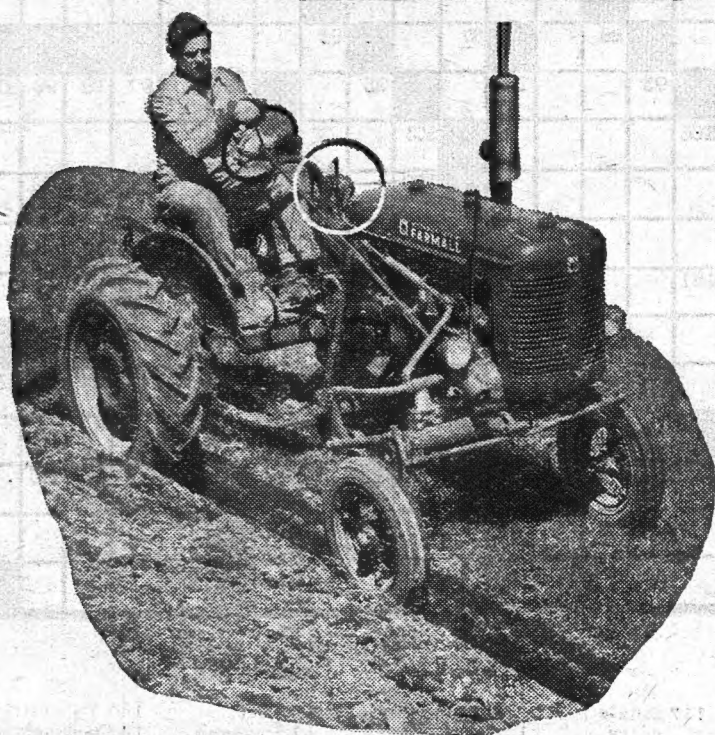
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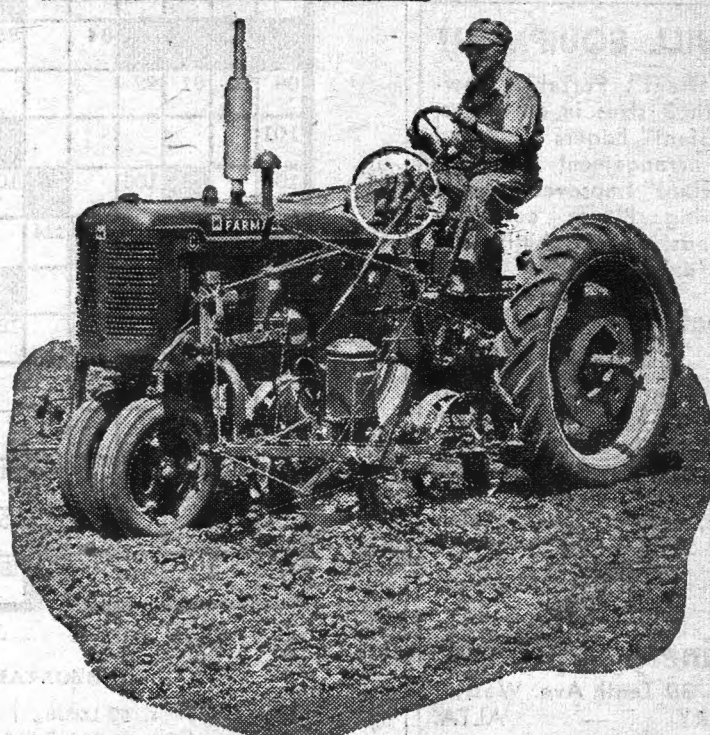
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PLOWING



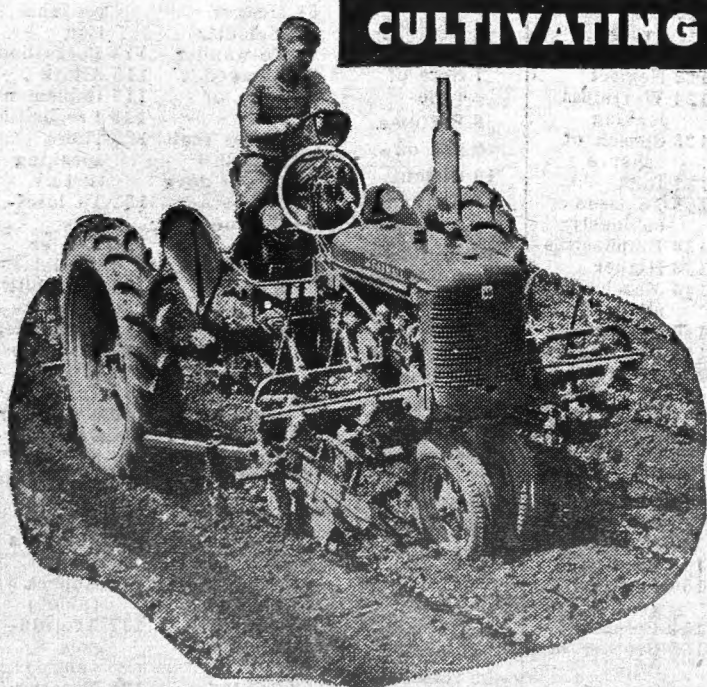
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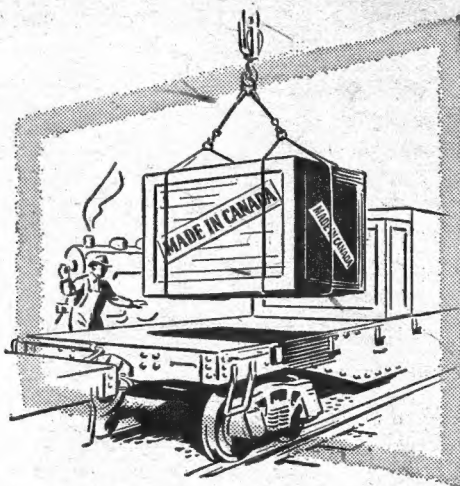


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